

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THE DIVORCE BILL.

It is one good feature of a "dull" session, that social measures stand some chance of being passed. Accordingly, the Divorce Bill is progressing hopefully; and, after years of discussion and agitation, we are to have a modification of the grievances of our matrimonial law. In many respects, this is a most interesting question, and what is more, all the writing about it hitherto has failed (as far as we have observed) to make sound views on the subject popular.

The great historic feature of the success of this bill—and it would still be a remarkable one even if the bill did not pass—is, that it marks a growing feeling of the age against ecclesiastical government or the ecclesiastical element in government. People hate it in any shape, and wish to keep all their transactions clear of it. Now, marriage is not only a civil contract, as is clear from the view taken of it by all nations, and by the ideas which it inspires in society; but still it is a civil contract as well as a religious one, and why should it be only looked at from the ecclesiastical point of view? It is obvious, from all the debates, that many would still like to legislate on the subject only on theological grounds. The bill of Lord Cranworth, however, is a step towards bringing marriages under the same laws as all other acts which are parts of civil life—and this we say is the historic interest of the measure. We may add that such a legislative tendency is essentially Protestant. It is likewise in harmony with other changes of our period. If it be possible, as everybody knows it is, to contract a merely civil marriage, which shall be as binding by law as a marriage in church, is it not only consistent to deal with the question of the dissolution of marriages in the same secular way, and from grounds of civil prudence? We are clearly of that opinion, not out of any disrespect to those early traditions by which the theological view was made the supreme one, but because we believe a change necessary in the age in which we live. We think that not only the public convenience, but the public morality, will be benefited by a change in the laws of divorce; and we support Lord Cranworth's measure because it begins the change.

Marriages have never been indissoluble in fact, however people have chosen to call them indissoluble in theory. They have been dissolved by evasion—often enough to show that in some cases they must be dissolved. Now, why not look facts in the face? "The great lesson of life," says Lord Lindsay, "is to learn to face truth." Why are we so slow to learn that lesson in England? Here we have been going on selling divorces, high, by law, this long time. The need of divorce

increases, as scandals and complaints too painfully show. Surely, then, it is time to facilitate divorce,—not that it is a good thing *per se*, but that it is a necessary thing. If it be right to separate persons, legally, who can afford to pay £5,000 for it, why, is it not right to do the same thing at a cheaper price? The morality surely is not determined by the difference of amount between the present expense and that which it will cost under the proposed new system! Will the bishops tell us, that it is the balance which constitutes the impiety? We are aware, indeed, that many people secretly think so.

mony. We are always puffing our "domesticity." But what can it be worth, if it is only involuntary? if men and wives are only kept in couples by the dog-collars of the law? Besides, the bill provides a tribunal quite likely not to grant divorces too easily.

One of the most important points of the discussion is, what offences divorce should be granted for. The bill does not, at present, extend farther than to granting it to men for the offence for which it has been granted hitherto; and to women, for that offence when accompanied with circumstances of unusual brutality, and an "unjustifiable desertion."

All this seems to us perfectly safe and wise. Lord Lyndhurst most admirably remarked, that Englishwomen were not likely to apply for such divorces except in instances of horrible and unusual provocation. Unfortunately, there have been cases enough in this generation—and celebrated cases, too—in which it would have been well for women if they could have shaken themselves clear from brutal oppressors, who, having treated their wives with the morality of savages, have robbed them of their money with the morality of swindlers.

And this last remark brings us to the provision in this Government measure for protecting the property of women. When the separation, that minor kind of divorce known as *a mensâ et thoro*, takes place, the property of women is to remain in their own hands. Here we have a step taken to equalise the legal position of the sexes—theme of a thousand declamations and wailings in this age. And here, again, we see that a change in our legislation is demanded by the times. The notion of the absolute subordination of women to men arose when all subordination was infinitely more strict than now—when it was natural—and when the old sentiment of chivalry broke the worst force of it. In those days, the property of women very naturally fell under the sole control of men—the first idea of property being derived from land, and land being the subject of a military tenure, which no woman in the nature of things could hold. Oddly enough, we have stuck to this idea, when every other feudal idea, almost, has vanished. Baggins, who is subordinate to nobody, and



INCIDENT FROM THE EARLY LIFE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—(FROM A PICTURE BY W. J. GRANT, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.)

They think it right that a duke should get rid of his duchess, and wrong that an ensign should get rid of Mrs. Brown. This is what Mr. Thackeray calls "snobbism," carried into the region of spiritual affairs; and, we are sorry to say, is peculiarly English and characteristic of the century.

We make no great deal of the objection, that divorces being easier than now, will become alarmingly common. That argument assumes that most married couples are disgusted with each other, and would part if they could,—which we take to be a libel on English matri-

whose servants are only subordinate for wages, thinks he is entitled to as absolute a dominion over Mrs. B. as the Norman Fulke (long since extinct) had over his villeins-in-gross. It is time for a little change in this matter too. Women (waiving that nonsense which many of them write, only from the inspiration of mere ugliness, about their "tyrants") are unquestionably entitled to a legal position far beyond their present one—to a degree of independence and of legal protection such as has never yet been accorded to them. So far, the provision for securing their property from spoliation



tion by men from whom they have been compelled to separate themselves, is wise, just, and hopeful.

On the whole, this bill is an instalment of sense and justice, very welcome for want of anything better. Nothing in this country (and our instinct is a wise one) is abolished in a hurry. It is seven years since a commission, specially appointed to investigate the subject, recommended just what the bill before us is intended to do. A thousand complaints have been made of ecclesiastical jurisdiction—and still the Judge of the Prerogative Court is to preside over the "Court of Marriage" which the bill establishes. But we must trust to time. As years pass by, and the effect of the working is seen, the public (assuming, as we sincerely hope, that the bill passes) will grow familiar with it. People now alarming themselves, unnecessarily, will be reassured. Meanwhile, the wholesome influence of the Judges of the Westminster Court—of common-law methods of procedure in taking evidence—of shrewd, sensible barristers, and of solid jurymen—men of business and the world—will be influences calculated to relieve the purely "ecclesiastical" tendencies of lawyers of the Prerogative Court. The immense good done to suffering persons of the middle classes, when enabled to procure redress without ruinous litigation, will meanwhile be beneficially felt through society. Whether, as some say, the process of divorce, necessitated by deep injury, will still be too costly and require further legislation at a future time, remains a subject on which the world requires experience before deciding. Seeing the necessity of a change, we are not at all prepared for too extensive change, on a matter so bound up with the most sacred associations of the public mind. Hence, also, we refrain from urging that *in re* the crime which is the great cause of divorce, the man's offence and the woman's should be treated as *quite* on an equal footing. We need not give our reasons, which are those long ago brought forward by Dr. Johnson, and constantly maintained by that great man, whose morality none but very imprudent people will impugn; they are reasons, too, which in our own age have satisfied Lord Brougham.

We write before the bill has become law, but feeling sure that if it be not passed now, it will be passed hereafter. Altogether, it is about as advanced a measure as could at present be expected, or perhaps beneficial; and with such parliamentary touching up as will soften opponents, may yet, we think, prove a popular law.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has returned to France from his visit to Germany. The Emperor and Empress are about to visit Lyons. The Emperor will remain there for a day or two, in order to decide on the means to be adopted for preserving the city from inundations. On leaving Lyons his Majesty will accompany the Empress to Biarritz.

M. d'Argout, the governor of the Bank of France, has at length resigned. The resignation of M. d'Argout, who filled the post for many years, and had gained the confidence of commercial men, has excited great regret at this time, when the stability of the Government finances is more and more distrusted, as well as the financial schemes of certain persons in the Ministry. M. de Parieu, vice-president of the Senate, is spoken of as the most likely person to succeed Count d'Argout.

The Court of Cassation has decided that "time bargains" on the Bourse are illegal, and bring those who practise it under the Penal Code.

### SPAIN.

GENERAL O'DONNELL made a speech in the Spanish Cortes on May 18. General O'Donnell said, that he proposed addressing a few questions to Narvaez, and proceeded at once to do so, asking him if he had been associated with him since 1852, if he was cognisant of and ready to second the plans that he (O'Donnell) carried out by his military insurrection in 1854—leagued, in short, with him (O'Donnell) in the affair. Narvaez replied that he had not taken any part in the plans and movements, but did not say that he had not been cognisant of them—rather eluded, in short, that part of the question. O'Donnell then entered with much energy and heat into a narrative of events and their causes previously to the revolution of 1854, and spoke of various persons compromised with him, among whom, he said, was Narvaez. Narvaez again rose, and expressed his regret that the discussion should have become personal—terminating by declaring his participation in the plans of O'Donnell, and his motives for not taking an active part in the events of 1854.

### AUSTRIA.

THE two little daughters of the Emperor have been very ill. The Emperor, by means of an autograph letter, has remitted all arrears of the war contributions imposed on the Hungarians at the end of the war of independence in 1849.

So much money has been spent in Hungary in "spontaneous rejoicings" on the Emperor's visit, that it has been found necessary to hint a rebuke in the "Pesth-Buda Gazette;" the Emperor does not require any further expenditure to convince him of the loyalty of his subjects—he will be hurt and vexed at it.

It is confidently hoped that the Emperor will not confine his measures of clemency in favour of Hungarians to the amnesty granted to political prisoners and refugees, but will also restore them their landed property confiscated after the revolution, and administered since that period by a special commission.

The Austrian Government has, it is said, ordered the authorities at Venice to complete as soon as possible a screw-steamer, some gun-boats, and other naval preparations. It is the desire of Austria to possess a fleet as early as possible, for which very large sums of money have been voted this year.

The murrain has made its appearance at Oltschan, near Olmutz, where there is one of the largest cattle fairs in Austria.

### RUSSIA.

ON occasion of his birthday, the Emperor issued a further amnesty, extending his pardon and mercy still further than in that published at the time of his coronation. The classes pardoned on this occasion are:—1. Those natives of Great Russia who were condemned in December, 1849, and have served in the army since with credit to themselves; their rank is to be restored to them, but no claim to the restoration of their property is to be deduced from this. 2. Those natives of the Western provinces who were convicted in connection with the Polish Revolution or for other political offences, and who returned to their homes previous to the Emperor's coronation. 3. Those natives of the Western governments who have been convicted of political offences and have since served with credit in the army. 4. Those natives of the Western governments who had left their country without permission and had returned thither previous to the coronation are to be reinstated in their hereditary rights. 5. To such of the above as belong to the nobility of the privileged classes, it shall be permitted to enter the civil service after conducting themselves well for three years. 6. Those who have served in the army during their period of banishment shall be admissible at once into the civil service.

In consequence of the birth of a son, the Russian Court has given up the six days' mourning it had ordered for the Duchess of Saxony and the Duchess of Gloucester.

### ITALY.

THE disposition of the King of Naples to reconcile himself with the Governments of France and England is still talked of; the visit of the King of Bavaria to France is, by various trustworthy accounts, connected with this object.

The state of the political prisons of Italy is again occupying great attention. A lengthy article on the subject will be found in another column. A private letter from Turin informs us that M. Cavour had sent a note to Vienna, which, in the opinion of the Austrian ministry in Paris, would

be found satisfactory by the Austrian government. It is therefore thought probable that the diplomatic relations between the two Governments will be re-established before long.

The Empress Dowager of Russia, who has been travelling in Italy for some time past, arrived at Turin on the 22nd, from Rome, having stopped some time at Genoa, and also at Alessandria.

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

ADVISED from Constantinople, of the 15th, state that the Minister of the United States of America has gone to the Danubian Principalities for a political purpose.

It is asserted that the Porte has asked the Powers that signed the Treaty of Paris to occupy the Danubian Provinces with an army corps, on account of the great agitation now so rife in those two countries. The "Revue Contemporaine," Count Walewski's organ, enters into some explanations on this subject. It confirms the existence of such a note, and asserts that it has met with no success.

The Sultan has sent his order of the Medjidie to the King of Prussia. The tribes of Circassia have met, and have appointed a court of justice for each thousand inhabitants.

A body of pilgrims, who left Trieste for the Holy Land some time ago, were stopped by the Bedouin Arabs, near Beyrout, and subjected to a heavy ransom.

### AMERICA.

NOTHING very definite has been done relative to the Dallas-Clarendon treaty—rejected by the English Government on account of certain alterations made in it by the American Senate. The Senate so altered the article of the treaty in regard to the Bay Islands as to require the absolute and unconditional cession of the islands to Honduras, instead of the qualified cession which was proposed. The American cabinet do not recognise in this any sufficient reason for the rejection of the treaty.

We hear from a private source, that the President has declined a proposition of Lord Napier's for the opening of new negotiations with reference to the Central American affairs, which were to be based upon the conditional acquiescence of Honduras.

A letter from General Wheat, in the "New York Herald," states that the English are aiding the Costa Ricans in Nicaragua, and that the English ships of war at Greytown are there for the purpose of defeating the projects of Colonel Lockridge. General Hornsley, in a letter to Lord Napier on the same subject, arraigns him and the English Government before the American Union on the same charge.

Brigham Young openly defies the Federal authorities, and incites the Indians to plunder and murder all who do not belong to the Mormon community. Mormon murders of the Gentiles are acquitted by Mormon juries, and open rebellion is threatened.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ON the frontiers, robberies of cattle by the Kaffirs were fast increasing at the date of last advices, but of fears of concerted war by those troublesome barbarians less and less was heard. In Kaffirland the natives were in a fearful state of destitution. Some have put an end to their own existence, preferring death to starvation; others, unable to provide for their families, have put their children to death. It was naturally thought then that cattle stealing would be practised to still greater extent, as the Kaffirs may well hold the principle that they might as well be shot as die of starvation. These people, though actually dying from hunger, will not offer their services, nor enter into the colony to seek employment, though every facility in the way of obtaining passes is put in their way.

### THE SWISS QUESTION.

THE Neuchâtel conference met on Monday. The "Moniteur" says that at this meeting "a treaty was signed, which regulates in a definite manner the question of Neuchâtel, by the renunciation on the part of the king of his sovereign rights. The engagements on the part of Switzerland respond to the high solicitude of the king for the Neuchâtelaise. The treaty will be published in twenty-one days after the ratifications are exchanged."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—When the Grand Duke Constantine went to Vincennes, they showed him some portable iron embrasures for protecting the gunners. "You borrowed that idea from us Russians," said the Duke. The officer on duty respectfully admitted that the French engineers found it behind the ramparts of the Green Mamelon. The Duke did not appear much delighted with this reply, which reminds one of Lord Dudley's rejoinder to the Countess d'Appony, at Vienna. "How badly you Englishmen speak French!" said the Austrian lady. "Ah," said Lord D., "but you must remember that we have not had the advantage of having our capital twice occupied by a French army!"

SCANDAL FROM PARIS.—The gossip of Paris is busy with "distinguished personages." It is stated that the Emperor will again seek the baths of Plombières, while the Empress will hasten to Biarritz, as soon as the legislative session closes. It is more than whispered that Louis Napoleon has ceased to regret the separation from his wife which his physicians insist upon. An Italian Duchess is said to have won his heart, and sowed discord in the chambers of the Tuileries and St. Cloud. But Paris was always par excellence the city of scandal.

THE DOCKS NAPOLÉON.—The Cour Impériale delivered its judgment in the affair of the Napo on Docks last week. The sentence of imprisonment against M. Cusin, Legendre, Duchesne de Vere, and Berryer, as pronounced by the Tribunal of Première Instance (for three years), is affirmed; but the fines to which they were condemned are reduced from 5,000fr. to 3,000fr. for Cusin and Legendre, from 5,000fr. to 2,000fr. for Arthur Berryer, and from 2,000fr. to 1,000fr. for Duchesne de Vere. M. Orsi, who was acquitted on the former trial, has been declared guilty of complicity on account of his participation in the agreement with Fox and Headeson, and has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 100fr. fine, and, moreover, to restore 4,400 dock shares. The prisoners were condemned to the costs in different proportions.

IN THE FRENCH ARMY, no fewer than 22,427 exemptions from serving were purchased last year at the price fixed by Government—2,800 francs for each conscript. The places of those willing to pay rather than serve seem to be principally filled by soldiers, their time being out, re-enlist, for which each man receives 1,500 francs.

ROMANCE IN A THIEFTAKER.—Vidocq, a few days before his death (which occurred last week), had an extraordinary idea—that if his feet, already palsied with death, could touch the earth, he would recover. In compliance with his wish, a layer of fine mould was placed by his bedside. He rose with difficulty, supported by his attendants, and placed his feet on it. As he did so, a flash of life, so to speak, passed over his features, and he drew himself up to his full height; but his strength gave way beneath the effort, and he fell back inert. From that moment, it is said, "he saw that all was over with him; and, abandoning hope, he occupied himself exclusively with his religious duties."

A PRIEST CONDEMNED TO DEATH.—A priest named François Borne has been sentenced to death by the Assize Court of the Côte d'Or as an accessory to the murder of a new-born child by its mother, an unmarried woman of 23. The woman herself and her mother (who was accused as an accomplice) were found guilty, but with extenuating circumstances. The trial lasted two days, but the court, as is very usual where priests are implicated, prohibited the publication of any report of the case.

EMIGRATION FROM SCANDINAVIA.—An emigration fever seems to have seized on the population of Sweden and Norway. Two vessels are to start next month, laden with emigrants, from the single town of Okebo. A village in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, has been entirely deserted by its inhabitants, who have emigrated. No less than 1,164 emigrants left Christiania in April for Quebec, on board four vessels. Another ship is to leave the same port in July. At Drammen four vessels are fitting out for emigrants; and, finally, twelve or fourteen ships are preparing to leave Bergen with 3,000 emigrants.

THE BURDELL MURDER.—The Burdell murder case was brought to a close, at New York, on the 9th inst., after being six days on trial. The jury returned a verdict, having been but thirty-five minutes out of the court-room, of "Not Guilty." Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham Burdell, as she is called, was discharged from custody; Mr. Eckel was also discharged on his own recognizances in the sum of 5,000 dollars. The trial had done nothing to clear up the mystery of this strange case. The prosecution, we are told, "made no case at all." For the defence, it was shown that the relations between Mrs. Cunningham and Burdell were consistent with the idea of marriage—that the murder was committed by a person acquainted with anatomy—that the house was easy of access—that there were marks of blood on the staircase descending to the door, and on the outside of the hall door—that the floors were filled with mortar, so as to be impervious to sound.

THE YELLOW FEVER is fearfully prevalent at Brazil. The Brazilian Government has established at Rio Janeiro a special hospital for the reception of cases of yellow fever occurring amongst the sailors of ships lying in the port, to what-nation they may belong.

## THE POLITICAL PRISONS OF ITALY.

THE prisons of Bomba and of the Pope are again exciting attention of an unenviable kind. The prisoners at Montesarchio were recently visited by two English gentlemen, who gave them, for the first time during more than six years, an opportunity of shaking hands with humane and honorable men. The visit was made by superior permission, and the visitors were allowed to talk with the prisoners. They spoke vehemently of the sufferings they had endured in Ischia, Procida, Montefusco, and Montesarchio—sometimes in underground dungeons, where the walls were streaming with damp, sleeping at times on the bare ground, chained two together, and chained to the ground, and insulted and menaced into the bargain.

Their present condition attests the justice of their accusations. Admitting for a moment that they have as much champagne as the "Tablet" will allow them, they nevertheless drink it with a chain round their leg—a chain of five heavy links. They may live on the top of a mountain commanding a wide range of view, but it is no less true that the damp is so great that bread becomes mouldy in a short time; that, from the same cause, the prisoners suffer severely in their limbs, and that one died of consumption. They enjoy each other's society, for they live four or five in a room, but parent, or wife, or child, up to this time, they have not been permitted to see, except through a double row of iron bars at ten paces' distance. Pirante has lost the use of his limbs for four years from the effect of damp prisons, and moves on crutches. Schiavoni has lost an eye, also from the effect of close and damp imprisonment, and is in imminent danger of losing another. Garcia is confined to the room, an invalid, and has become so in consequence of thirty lashes which he received (reduced from his sentence of fifty), and which brought on hernia and spitting of blood. Such is the actual state of the political prisoners in the bagno of Montesarchio; though for the last month their sufferings have been somewhat alleviated, it is said, by the appointment of a new commander.

In December last, the authorities intimated or insinuated that the political prisoners might have their liberty for the asking. Ten prisoners in Montesarchio—of whom Schiavoni, Stagliano, Pica, Nisco, and Bracia were five—sent in petitions for indulgence; but on the 10th of May they were still enjoying the luxurious views from the heights of Montesarchio, and drinking supposititious champagne with a chain round their legs. But on the 3rd of May, the Intendant of the Province asked the prisoners—with certain exceptions—if they would consent to emigrate to the Argentine Republic. Pirante the paralytic and Schiavoni the blind were included in this gracious offer. All declined it, except Garcia, Stagliano, and Bracia.

The prisons of the Pope are as cruel as those of Naples.

Fort Urban is built upon a small hill in the centre of a marshy moor. It is entirely surrounded with ditches and deep wells of stagnant water, from which issue during the summer the most pestilential vapour and smells, besides breeding myriads of all sorts of insects, with which the air round the castle is loaded. To this fortress all the worst-behaved convicts in other prisons are sent as a punishment. At present there are eight hundred prisoners here, of whom two hundred are detained without having been tried, and on the mere suspicion that if they were at liberty they might commit some political crime. Many of these poor creatures have been in confinement for years, subject to the same treatment as condemned convicts, although the greater proportion of them belong to the best families of Bologna. They wear the same dress as the convicts, and are chained in a similar manner. They have chains on each leg, and in the centre is a ring; and when they go to bed, through the ring is put a chain, and then this chain is locked to the bed. If any of these political prisoners offend the governor, they are chained to the ground, on which they can creep about three or four paces. Although many have money, they are not allowed to buy any little luxuries or comforts, not even coffee; in short, they seem to suffer all the miseries of the "middle passage" on board a slaver. The mortality among them is of course very great. The healthy prisoners and those with the most offensive diseases are all huddled together; the air of the prison is so bad that not the strongest constitution can long bear up against it, and to this must be added that there is no provision for the common necessities of nature. Formerly the prisoners were allowed to attend the church, but this is now prevented, it is supposed for fear of conspiracy. So here is the head of the church preventing his unfortunate prisoners from attending divine service! The Pope's temporary abode at Bologna is about two hours' ride from this pestilential prison.

Lord John Russell has promised to call the attention of the English Parliament and Government to these facts; we hope he will fulfil his promise.

### IRELAND.

TENANT-RIGHT.—A large meeting of the old friends of the Tenant-Right cause was held at Belfast on Wednesday week. Mr. Sharman Crawford re-appeared in the agitation, and took the chair; and the list of attenders includes most of the veterans in the movement. It was resolved to found "a Tenant-Right Association for Ulster," and a committee was appointed to execute the resolve. Mr. G. H. Moore is about to bring in a bill, substantially the same as the bill introduced by Mr. Crawford in 1850, without the clause giving the Ulster tenant-right custom the security of legality. The meeting is anxious to see that clause restored.

LOUTH IMPROVED.—Louth, once conspicuous for poverty, Ribandism, and crime, is now becoming quite a model county: the workhouse and the prison at Dundalk are alike thinly peopled, and murders and highway robberies are things of the past.

EMIGRATION.—The "Sligo Journal" complains that emigration does not slacken; every steamer for Liverpool takes crowds of decent peasants who intend to proceed to the United States.

DISCOVERY OF COAL NEAR THURLES.—A coal-mine has been discovered on the property of Mr. Richard Armstrong, Mesliffe, and although the shaft is sunk but fifty feet, considerable quantities of culm and an extensive coal bed have been met with.

### SCOTLAND.

SUSPICIOUS.—George Rutherford, a Scotch shepherd, was married three months ago; his wife, however, remaining with her relations. He expected her to come and live with him for good a few days ago, and he left his home, as it was understood, to fetch her. As he did not return when expected, a search was made, and his body was found in a water-hole. A shepherd's plaid was tied round his neck, in the corner of which was fastened, by a cravat which he wore, two large stones, nearly 50lbs. weight; and, on searching his pockets, twenty sovereigns, a £1 note, some silver and copper, and other articles, were found.

RE-CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—A man named Peter Hutchinson, or Blyth, or Bailie, under sentence of fifteen years' transportation, escaped from Jedburgh prison on the 11th inst. Last week, a man answering his description was heard of in the neighbourhood of Gorebridge, near Edinburgh. Some constables accordingly proceeded to Old Middleton, and there succeeded in apprehending him, when in company with three men, all of whom had empty sacks under their arms, ready to start off on a nocturnal foray.

SCARING CROWS ON A SUNDAY.—Catherine Cameron was engaged as an outdoor servant by some farmers at Keam of Duffus, for a half year, at a money wage of £2 15s., and the customary allowance of meal. About the middle of March last she was engaged for three days in succession in scaring the crows off certain fields; and when she was asked to do so on the following day, which was Sunday, she declined, and was dismissed on Monday. She accordingly brought an action against her employers for payment of her money wage, and for the balance of her meal. It was pleaded for the defendants that the scaring of crows on their farm on Sunday was a work of necessity. The Sheriff took this view of the case, and decided that the servant, having disobeyed the orders of her employers, was not entitled to any wages.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.—Four boys, aged about thirteen years each, who were amusing themselves in a boat in Greenock Harbour, one evening last week, ventured out into the stream. There was a heavy gale blowing, and they soon went adrift before it, being unable to make any headway, in consequence of having only one oar. In drifting past the Tail of the Bank, they came in contact with a vessel, and hailed for assistance, but no answer was received, there being probably no one on deck. In their attempts to get hold of her boat the oar was lost, and they drove helplessly before the waves, which were high—breaking over the boat. After driving for nearly four hours, the boat stranded on the opposite shore, between Row and Heineburgh.

BURNS, THE POET.—When the late Mr. Robert Burns was buried, on the 19th inst., in the Mausoleum of St. Michael's, Dumfries, the coffin of his father, the poet, was opened. "The body," says a contemporary, with equal elegance and pathos, "was in a state of great preservation; the teeth were still sticking in the jaws of Scotland's great genius."



## THE PROVINCES.

**THE CHURCH MILITANT.**—It appears that the supposed robber who was shot by a clergyman at Erdington, near Birmingham, as reported in this journal a fortnight since, was a sweetheart of the servant girl, who visited the house with the acquiescence of her mistress, and who happened to be about rather later than usual. The charge slightly grazed his forehead.

**THE LUND HILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.**—The coroner's jury, in the case of the Lund Hill colliery, have come to the verdict that it was criminal negligence, but accidental. They, however, must condemn the laxity of the discipline and the non-observance of the rules allowed by the manager and his deputies. They are of opinion that the proprietors of the colliery were not cognizant of the laxity of their underviewer, deputies, and workmen. In conclusion, they testify their admiration and approval of the heroic conduct of Messrs. Webster, Maddison, and others, in their arduous and dangerous efforts to recover the bodies. It is estimated that the explosion will entail an expense of £12,000 or £15,000 on the proprietors, apart from the loss of interest on capital.

**DEFALCATION OF AN INCOME-TAX COLLECTOR.**—A densely-crowded meeting of tradesmen and shipowners was held in the Town Hall, North Shields, last week, to consider what steps should be taken to resist the re-assessment of the parish to make up the defalcation of Thomas Briggs, an income-tax collector. The loss amounts to £1,700. It was originally £1,200; but, on account of the collector of taxes having refused to take a sum of money from Briggs, except on the day appointed, it was increased to £1,700. The meeting resolved to raise a subscription to fight the matter out; and it was determined to bring the subject before Parliament, with a view to procure some security to the ratepayers in the payment of the assessed taxes.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER.**—A young woman, named Freeborn, cook to a farmer at Witham, Essex, was "engaged" to a young man, named Finch, who was then working at a farm in the neighbourhood of Kelydon. Soon after the commencement of this engagement, he went out to the Crimea to join the Army Works Corps, and but recently returned to the neighbourhood. In the meantime the young woman had formed another attachment. On Sunday afternoon she left her master's house to go to church; and, she says, she had not proceeded many yards before she saw Finch sitting on the bank, much to her surprise, for she believed him to be in London. He waited until she was quite close to him, then suddenly sprang upon her, threw her into the ditch and cut her throat, without uttering a word. He then left her; but apparently fearing he had not fully accomplished his purpose, he returned again a few minutes afterwards, made a second wound, and then went away. The outrage was speedily discovered; the constables, who all save one, were at church, were summoned from service, and search was immediately commenced in the neighbouring woods. In a few hours Finch was captured by a labouring man named Green. There is some chance of the poor woman's recovery, as, though the windpipe has been severed, the main arteries escaped.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT Llandovery.**—A farm house in the parish of Cityewm Llandovery, took fire on Saturday night. The fire first appeared in a loft over a cow-shed (under the same roof as the dwelling house), where two little boys, children of the farmer, slept. The father, on discovering the flames, rushed into the shed to save the boys, and never came out alive. The cow-house, and six cows and a calf, were also burnt; and a daughter of the farmer was so much injured, in endeavouring to save the cattle, that her recovery is doubtful.

**SINGULAR SUPERSTITION IN HEREFORDSHIRE.**—The son of a farm labourer, at a place called Toy, near Hereford, was bathing, and while doing so was drowned. Every natural effort having failed to recover his body, supernatural means were resorted to, and a new loaf from a baker's shop was obtained, in which a quantity of quicksilver was placed, and this was thrown into the river Wye, to indicate the spot where the unfortunate boy's body lay. It was watched by an eager crowd upon the banks, who every moment expected to see it stop, but alas! it floated away, and the body has not yet been found.

**EXTENSIVE FRAUDS UPON THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.**—The Cambridge and Suffolk papers state that disclosures of a most astounding character have been made during the last few days in reference to the management of the estates of the Duke of Rutland at Chevely, near Newmarket. Deficiencies and irregularities extending over a series of years have been discovered; and it has been ascertained that tradesmen's accounts, some of them very heavy, which were supported by his Grace to have been paid, are still due. The books which were submitted from time to time to the Duke's inspection, were so managed as to avert all suspicion. By the frauds perpetrated the Duke of Rutland will sustain a loss of many thousand pounds. His Grace is at present at Chevely superintending the arrangement of his affairs.

**CHARGE AGAINST A SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURER.**—Mr. James Davenport, saw manufacturer, was charged before the Sheffield magistrates with felony by Mr. Charles Brown, a rival manufacturer. The evidence for the prosecution was, that Mr. Brown had recently received an order for a large quantity of match-knives, of a peculiar pattern, used in the cutting of sugar canes in the East Indies, and it was alleged that Mr. Davenport, in order to copy the pattern and supplant Mr. Brown with his customers, had stolen one of the knives which had been given out to a man, named Hoyle, to be ground. Mr. Davenport had sent for Hoyle, and, under pretence of finding him employment, had appointed to call upon him at his grinding-wheel. Hoyle, suspecting that Mr. Davenport had some other object, absented himself. Mr. Davenport came at the appointed hour along with a friend, and finding the door locked, he induced a boy, named Harrop, to get through the window, and reach him one of Hoyle's knives, stating that he was desirous of seeing a cane knife. He obtained one accordingly. Three days afterwards Hoyle went to Mr. Davenport, and demanded that the knife should be given up. Mr. Davenport at first denied having taken the knife, but, on being confronted with the boy Harrop, admitted it, said the knife was at his house, and he would return it in three hours. Without waiting that time, however, Mr. Brown lodged an information against him for felony. For the defence, evidence was given that, in consequence of large quantities of inferior goods having been sent from England, fraudulently bearing the mark of the Collins Company, of Hartford, United States, Mr. Davenport had been applied to by the Sheffield agent of that firm to obtain evidence on which they might found proceedings against the parties. Mr. Davenport having traced an order for a large quantity of cane knives, bearing an imitation of the Collins Company's mark, to have been sent to Mr. Brown from a firm at Birmingham, got possession of the knife in question, which was one bearing the imitated mark, intending to submit it to the agent of the Collins Company, and then return it. In confirmation that such was his object, it was shown that the knife was at once conveyed to Messrs. Frith, the Sheffield agents, and that the gentleman who was with him when he obtained it from the boy Harrop was in the employ of that firm. It was also shown that a bill in Chancery had been filed against Mr. Brown for fraudulently striking an imitation of the Collins Company's mark on his goods. The magistrates dismissed the case, remarking, that though Mr. Davenport had obtained the knife in an unfair and unjustifiable manner, there was not sufficient evidence of felony to justify them in sending the case for trial.

**THE SUZ CANAL.**—The Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Glasgow have passed resolutions in favour of the Suez Canal. These resolutions are all to the effect:—"That the result of the undertaking being to shorten the navigation between Europe and the Eastern seas, and ensure greater regularity in the commercial transactions between these parts of the globe, its execution would be highly favourable to the trading and shipping interests of Great Britain."

**GIGANTIC FLOATING LANDING-STAGE.**—The large new floating landing-stage which is being constructed at the cost of the Liverpool Corporation for the accommodation of sea-going steamers is all but completed. When finished, it will be 1,002 feet long, or nearly three times longer than the United States' frigate Niagara, and 82 feet wide; and communication will be obtained with the shore by means of four cast-iron bridges, each of which is 113 feet long, and 13 feet 6 inches wide from side to side.

**CARELESSNESS IN THE SALE OF POISONS.**—A child of some two years and a-half old, son of a gardener at Louth, drank some laudanum from a bottle which had been left on a table within his reach, and died. The man who sold the poison is a grocer, who keeps it for the "accommodation" of his little public, but never thought it necessary to label the bottles. The bottle from which the child drank, was in fact labelled "Dalby's Carmine," a harmless mixture. At the inquest, the coroner warned this man that his neglect would have placed him in a perilous position, if the deceased had been an adult person, or administered by an adult person in mistake.—Mark Conner, an Irishman, has been killed at Selby by swallowing laudanum sent to him by a shopkeeper in mistake for "Godfrey's Cordial." A Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mrs. Broadhead, the careless shopkeeper.

**CAUTION TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND MANAGERS.**—At the petty sessions at Bacup, last week, the following colliery owners and managers were charged with neglecting to attend to certain rules laid down for preventing accidents:—Mr. John Townsend, of the Tooter Hill Colliery—1st, for neglecting to provide an adequate break for the steam-engine, used for lowering or raising persons in the pit or shaft, fined £2 10s.; 2nd, for neglecting, at the Greave Colliery, to have the printed rules kept in a legible state, and hung up in the office or principal place of business at the colliery (Mr. Townsend's copy having been found defaced and thrown aside), fined £1; and the costs in each case.—Mr. Richard Hayworth, of the Blue Ball Colliery—1st, for neglecting to provide some proper means of signalling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, fined 10s.; 2nd, for neglecting to attach a proper indicator to the water-balance machine used for lowering or raising persons in the pit or shaft, fined £1; and the costs in each case.—Mr. John Law, of the Greave New Colliery, for neglecting to attach a break to the steam-engine, as in one of the preceding cases, fined £2 10s. and costs.

**A MAGNIFICENT BLASTING OPERATION** took place at Holyhead mountain on Thursday week: 21,000 pounds of powder were exploded, and 160,000 tons of the hardest quartz rock were rent from the mountain. The stone thus obtained is to be used in the harbour works. A great concourse, including many military and civil engineers, witnessed the operation.

## LOSS OF THE JOSEPH SOMES BY FIRE.

THE Joseph Somes sailed from the East India Docks for Melbourne, on the 15th of December, with a cargo which comprised a great quantity of spirits, and 250 barrels (18 tons) of gunpowder. On the 25th of February the ship sighted the cloud-capped peak of Tristan d'Acunha, and when within a short distance of the island, the captain with one of the passengers and six hands, pulled off to it, and visited a beautiful sandy bay. Captain Elmsdon made arrangements for going ashore next day with the water casks, and so pulled back to the ship. The sun was just setting when the people in the boat neared the vessel, and saw some smoke rising from it, which they thought came from the galley fire. A minute more and they heard the cry of "The ship is a fire." The smoke was coming out of the hatchway where the powder was. Captain Elmsdon sprang up the ship's side, and at once ordered all the passengers forward immediately, for the flames were rushing up the skylights and out of the cuddy-doors, so that in a few minutes their retreat would have been cut off entirely.

The flames were first discovered along the ship's side close to the gun-deck. For some time it was thought that the buckets of water which were freely administered would subdue the fire, and no very great alarm was felt at first; but a few minutes served to dispel this illusion. Mr. Stokes, the chief officer, who in the captain's absence had the command of the ship, gave orders for all hands that could be spared from the working of the ship to open the magazine and throw the gunpowder overboard. Mr. Bernal (a passenger) rushed to his cabin for an axe, which was of considerable use in tearing up the hatchway. The third officer, Mr. Pye, got to his cabin, where three barrels of powder had been stowed for want of room, and these, with the remaining 247 barrels in the magazine under the main-hatchway, were handed from hand to hand and thrown overboard.

On the main hatchway being opened, there was then a new and greater draught, and the fire was making rapid strides to this deadly mine, charged with about eighteen tons of gunpowder. At last the lower tier of barrels was actually hot—almost too hot to hold. These were minutes of agonising suspense. Even the women, however, never seem to have lost their presence of mind, and it was a remark of admiration made subsequently by the crew that not a scream was heard from any one of them.

The satisfaction that was felt when the last barrel of gunpowder went overboard gave all on board that comparative coolness, in the belief that the worst was past, without which, in all probability, many lives would have been sacrificed.

The pinnace being lowered, the captain stood guard, and saw all "the women and children handed down before he admitted others to jump in to make up her complement. The remainder of those on board escaped by the life-boat, in which the captain had returned from the island.

"From the time of the first alarm to the time of leaving the ship," says the gentleman who furnishes these details, "an hour had not elapsed, and as we cleared her the flames rushed up in all directions. The gig, which had put off with five boys, was lost sight of, but we neared the pinnace, and were hailed to lighten her of some of her freight, for the water was fast gaining upon them, and they had little room to work their oars. We got alongside, and took Mrs. Elmsdon and two women into our boat, which made up our number to thirty. I had only time to hail my wife and child, and tell her to be of good courage, when the boats parted, and darkness completed our separation. On turning our eyes to the burning ship we saw the fire run up her new rigging with innumerable flickering jets, like a brilliant gas illumination, and her main and mizen masts went over the side with a fearful crash. The foremast and bowsprit stood a short time longer. We pulled straight in for the land, so as to get under its lee and avoid the swell. On approaching the stupendous cliffs the rollers and roar of the surf, turned into a deeper note by the great boulders rolling over each other, gave us timely warning not to draw too near. At last, after five hours' pull, we rounded a point and made the sandy bay where the captain had landed on the previous day. On climbing up the cliff we found the islanders up, from whom we received the greatest kindness. At the break of morn the hull of the far distant ship appeared like some bright speck of flame, paling its light before the rising sun, and a dense volume of steam and smoke hung like a pall for some hours before she went down. Our great fear all night was that the gig with the boys, the eldest only twenty, and the youngest nine, must have been lost; but in the course of the morning, to our great joy, we found both pinnace and gig had come ashore on a sandy beach."

Although the islanders did all they could to relieve the wants of the shipwrecked people, their small supply of provisions gave them but very inadequate fare, and for nine days they endured considerable privation. On Friday, March 6, a ship was despatched to the leeward. A signal of distress was hoisted on a prominent point of the island, and the sail came so near that they were enabled to read her name on the stern, "Lydia." It was thought she was bound to Bombay. Instead, however, of her heaving-to, she bore away on her voyage. On the same day, providentially (for the circumstance of two vessels coming near the island so close after each other was almost unheard of among the settlers), another ship bore in view. She proved to be the Nimrod, Captain H. Timan, from London, for Kurrachee. Seeing the boat that had given chase after the Lydia, she bore down to it, and received Captain Elmsdon and one passenger on board. Captain Timan, on learning their sad tale, at once offered to take the whole of the shipwrecked people on board. The Nimrod was brought to, and received the passengers and crew on board; and, having gone several hundred miles out of her course, safely landed the whole of those belonging to the Joseph Somes at Table Bay, on the 20th of March, when the Government authorities took charge of them, and a public subscription was opened for their relief. Captain Elmsdon attributes the fire to spontaneous combustion among the cargo. The ship is understood to be insured.

**THE NAVAL SERVICE.**—A circular order has been issued to the home ports by the Lords of the Admiralty, to the effect that all petty officers, seamen, and boys now serving in ships at the home ports, or in ships arriving in England, are to be allowed to be discharged if they wish it, and no payment is to be required from the continuous service men and boys so discharged. When ships are paid off, petty officers and A.B.'s only are to be permitted to put their names down to return to a flag ship for re-entry; and all non-continuous service ordinary seamen and boys are to be discharged from the service. No more ordinary seamen are to be permitted to volunteer for continuous service. All continuous service men of bad character, or who are weak and undersized, and all boys who are not likely to make good seamen, are to be discharged. These regulations are to be carried into immediate effect, in consequence of there being a very large excess of men and boys above the number (18,000) voted by Parliament for the year 1857-8.

**CENSURE ON THE CAPTAIN OF THE EXMOUTH.**—A naval court-martial was held at Portsmouth on Thursday of last week, to try Captain Eyres, the commander, and Mr. Cavell, the master, of the screw steamer Exmouth, 91. The ship had been allowed to take the ground near the Lizard Point, on the 12th instant. The court adjudged Captain Eyres to be admonished, because he placed implicit confidence in the pilotage of the master, and did not use the deep-sea lead; and adjudged the master, on account of his "log-services and previous high character," to be only admonished and reprimanded.

**TRADE WITH CHINA.**—The declared value of British manufactures exported to China (exclusive of Hong Kong) last year amounted to £2,216,123; in 1855 to £1,277,944; in 1854 to £1,000,716; in 1853 to £1,749,597; in 1852 to £2,503,599; in 1851 to £2,611,268; and in 1850 to £1,671,145. In 1853 the figure was £630,578, and it has never been lower than £524,198 (in 1840), or higher than £2,503,599 (in 1852). Last year there were exported from England to China 34,648 oz. of gold and 12,666,080 oz. of silver (in bullion). The quantity of silver exported in former years was 5,471,080 oz. in 1855; 9,602,480 oz. in 1853; whereas, in 1850, 1851, and 1852 the quantity was as low as 244,860 oz., 511,580 oz., and 250,080 oz. The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from China was, in 1856, £9,421,631 (real value); in 1855, £8,746,590; and 1854, £9,125,040.

**THE GREAT EASTERN.**—This great ship is fast approaching completion. Her stem and stern are up, and her launch is expected to take place in August. A number of navigators are employed in preparing the bank and bed of the river for the ways along which the ship will be conducted into the water.

**SCREW-STEAMERS** are to be employed in the whale fishery; the aid of steam will enable the vessels to penetrate inlets and small bays frequented by the whales, where a sailing-vessel could not readily follow them. The first steam whaler has just left the Tyne for Davis' Straits.

**MR. COBDEN ON THE OBJECTS OF THE CHINESE WAR.**—Mr. Lindsay, M.P., apropos of laying the foundation-stone of Tynemouth Mechanics Institution last week, read a letter from Mr. Cobden to Mr. Caird, the famous agriculturist, in which the former gentleman expresses his opinion of the objects of the Chinese war, and the results expected of it. He says:—"I should say the objects of the war are to divert public attention from domestic politics, and keep the present Administration in office. Wars have generally had similar objects, and have always been successful." He condemns the proposed seizure of Chusan, but thinks it would be a wise plan to give up Hong Kong, and offer to withdraw from all the five ports to which we are entitled to trade, on condition that Chusan were made free, like Singapore, to the trade of all the world, and declared neutral territory. "My own opinion is," says he, "that the more contact we have with the people of China on the mainland the greater the danger of collision; that it will not lead to any increase of our exports, while it will occasion a constant increase in our military and naval establishments to 'protect' British merchants and filibusters, and of course lead to frequent recurrence of war. . . . It is a delusion to suppose that there is any want of commercial facilities in China. There is no great empire where trade is so free. I wish we had one port in Austria, France, and Russia, and Spain, where the tariffs and shipping regulations were as liberal and as free as at the five treaty ports in China. Nowhere else can you send your manufactures at a 10 per cent. import duty (half of it not paid); and where you can carry food, both cargo and ship are free even of port charges. Nowhere can you find such vast quantities of produce in the hands of native capitalists ready to meet the most sudden and extraordinary demands. How long would the native opulence last if we had possession of China? Look at poverty-stricken India! Compare Delhi with Nankin." Mr. Cobden has written to the newspapers, regretting that this letter was published, but at the same time abiding by the opinions expressed in it.

## MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

ALTHOUGH there is some considerable fluctuation in the daily number of visitors to the Art Palace at Old Trafford, yet on the whole, since the admission fee has been reduced to a shilling, the attendance has been usually very large. Saturday being more or less of a half-holiday in Manchester, is the day that attracts the largest numbers. Cheap trains have been running from Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Shrewsbury, Sheffield, &c., each bringing its fair quota of visitors.

On Monday the Exhibition was the centre of a series of attractions which drew together a great number of people. At 12 o'clock there was a review of troops at Old Trafford, in honour of her Majesty's birthday. The men were put through a number of evolutions, and at the conclusion Sir Harry Smith addressed Colonel Bentinck in complimentary terms on their smart appearance. Next came a floral and horticultural *fete* at the Botanic Gardens, and a very considerable portion of the company having previously assembled at the Art-Treasures Exhibition, availed themselves of the entrance to the gardens from that building. The weather was fine, and the two Exhibitions aiding each other, brought together a very large assemblage. The horticultural exhibition is the finest that has perhaps ever been held in the gardens, and besides plants contributed by the Duke of Sutherland from Trentham Hall, and by other noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, there were some splendid collections sent by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., from Exeter, and by Mr. Skirving of Liverpool.

Next week, we propose to resume our articles upon the contents of the Exhibition, accompanying these notices with some interesting illustrations.

## HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

HER Majesty completed her 38th year on Sunday last, having been born the 24th of May, 1819. The event was not celebrated, however, till Tuesday—the delay proving not at all to have checked the demonstrations with which the occasion is so commonly observed. Indeed, few of her Majesty's birthdays have been more generally observed as a holiday, so far as the metropolis is concerned. Many circumstances contributed to this result; among them the beauty of the weather; the congregation of strangers brought to London by the Derby, and perhaps the additional interest imparted to this anniversary by the recent birth of another member of the Royal family, and the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal.

Business was wholly suspended in the Customs, Excise, the various docks and bonded warehouses, the East India House, Bank, the Admiralty, Horse Guards, Ordnance Office, and Somerset House, and partially at the Post Office.

In St. James's Park an inspection of the Household Brigade of Infantry took place at ten o'clock on the Parade, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief. Lord Panmure, the Secretary of State for War, was present, and with him were several distinguished officers who served in the late war. It had been erroneously announced that the inspection would partake somewhat of the character of a review, and this had the effect of bringing an immense crowd to the park. The inspection was a brief affair, not occupying more than a quarter of an hour, but while it lasted the scene was exceedingly animated and picturesque. Later in the day, the guns were fired in the parks; the Royal salute and annual review of the Hon. Artillery Company took place on the grounds of the company, near Finsbury Square; and the band of the Royal Horse Guards played in Kensington Gardens for the first time this season. In the evening, the clubs, theatres, and the houses of her Majesty's tradesmen, &c., were illuminated more generally and brilliantly than usual. Banquets were given by the Premier, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Colonial Secretary, the War Secretary, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Control, the Master of the Horse, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Archbishop of York, the Attorney-General, &c., &c.

In most of the large provincial towns the day was observed as a holiday—especially in the garrison towns. The whole of the troops at Chatham assembled at eleven o'clock on the Lines, in review order, and went through the manoeuvres of a field day, after which they fired a feu de joie. The whole of the local pensioners also were under arms.

At Woolwich, the commanding officers of the various regiments assembled their forces on the Common, where they were paraded in honour of the birthday.

At Aldershot, the whole of the troops—14,000 men—were paraded. They moved across the long valley, and formed for a short time on the slope of the long hill in close column, looking in the distance as if rich pastures had suddenly sprung into bloom across the barren heath. The columns were deployed into a line two deep and nearly a mile and a half in length, tapering away into a distant streak of red, which twinkled with the glitter of bayonets. In the centre of the huge semicircle, a double line was formed by the Guards, Cavalry, and Horse Artillery, with the field batteries in front of all. The latter having fired the usual Royal salute, the Minies of the whole force rose into the air as if by magic, and the feu de joie commenced, at first with a confused hoarse rattle, but gradually swelling into one tremendous roar, which filled the air and seemed to make the very plain vibrate and throb beneath its thundering din. Three times was this imposing volley given, the echoes of one scarcely dying away ere another was commenced, the Royal salute of the day—the men's hearty cheers—winding up the whole. The latter were often renewed, coming from the extreme right of the line like the distant roar of the sea, and sometimes almost vying with the noise of the musketry. The line then broke up, and the most interesting feature of the day—the marching past the general—began. The marching of the Guards was, as it always is, faultless. Each company seemed one solid machine, firm as a wall, and not a man an inch beyond or behind his comrade. After these, the corps the most conspicuous for steady movement and perfect formation were the 20th and 88th. After all the infantry had passed, the cavalry and artillery again returned and passed the staff at a canter, and with this the day's proceedings terminated.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—This museum will be open to the public daily from ten to four, and on Mondays and Thursdays from seven to ten in the evening, except during the appointed vacation. On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and during the Easter and Christmas weeks, the public will be admitted free. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the payment of sixpence will be required. This sum during the daytime will enable any person to consult any books, diagrams, &c., in the collections of education, and to copy any article in the collections of art, except modern paintings, for which special permission in writing must be obtained. An annual ticket of admission to all the collections, morning and evening, may be obtained for 10s. The library of art will be open every day from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m., except Saturday, when it will be closed at 4 p.m., and the usual vacations.

**THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.**—A general meeting of the members of this society was held on Friday, the 22nd. The report stated that the consulting chemist was engaged in investigations on the solubility of substances in the soil supplying a nourishment to plants; and that the council had obtained, through the kindness of Lord Clarendon, information on the occurrence of guano and other manuring substances abroad, and also details connected with the progress of pleuro-pneumonia and contagious typhus among the cattle in different parts of Europe. Professor Simonds, who is now abroad, making inquiries on behalf of the society, has expressed his firm opinion that there was no present fear of the contagious typhus being introduced into this country by means of living animals, whatever danger might arise from the importation of hides or other integumentary portions of slaughtered cattle. The arrangements for the Salisbury meeting were proceeding satisfactorily. Next year, the meeting will be at Chester, and in 1860 the district would combine the counties of Kent and Surrey.

**THE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, though two years in advance of the anniversary that would have rendered it appropriate as a commemoration of an event possessing the highest interest for musicians and lovers of music, promises to be something more than was even at first anticipated. The preliminary arrangements continue to progress in a manner highly satisfactory to all who are concerned in their direction. The entire orchestra is formed, and choral rehearsals are now being held in the various towns from which singers will be deputed. The grand rehearsal of the united choir, of two thousand voices, is fixed for the evening of the 12th of June, when every nook and corner of Exeter Hall will be filled by the vocal performers. On each of the days of the Handel Festival, and after the conclusion of the Oratorio, there will be a display of the grand fountains, the cascades, &c., &c.

**PARISH POLITICS.**—The Marylebone Board of Guardians are at war with the Poor-law Board. Some time ago, they refused to permit Mr. Farnell, a Poor-law Inspector, to attend their meetings; and the Poor-law Board threatened them with legal proceedings. Last week a deputation waited on Sir Benjamin Hall, to ask his assistance in putting an end to the interference of the Poor-law Board. Sir Benjamin reminded them that the woman-flogging and ill-treatment of lunatics in the workhouse, and the refusal of the Guardians to dismiss the offending parties, had justified the interference of the Poor-law Board. An attempt was made by a Mr. Hodges to prevent Sir Benjamin from repeating these facts, and to pin him down to the simple issue, would he assist them or not?—"They did not want him to speak of the flogging of women," Sir Benjamin replied, that he should nevertheless give his opinion, and send it in writing to the Vestry Clerk. As soon as the Board can show that they have remedied the disgraceful state of things in the workhouse, he will represent the case to the Poor-law Board, and endeavour to prevent further interference.

**SOLITARY CONFINEMENT** is now frequently substituted for the lash among the soldiers at Woolwich for cases of theft.



# THE KING OF BAVARIA'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

MAXIMILIAN II., sixty-fourth King of Bavaria—who, succeeding to the honours paid to the Grand Duke Constantine, is now being entertained by the French Emperor, regardless of expense—is also Duke of Bavaria, of Franconia, and of Suabia. To complete the list of his honours, we may add that he is proprietor of a regiment of Austrian cuirassiers, and of a regiment of Prussian hussars.

Maximilian II. was born in 1811, and succeeded to the throne in 1848, his father having abdicated in his favour in that year. It will be remembered that this was the abdication which made Lola Montes famous. Herodias danced off the head of a Jewish prophet; Lola danced the first gentleman in Bavaria off his throne. His son, Maximilian, also succeeded to an insurrection; which was only extinguished by the exercise of rigorous measures, and the inauguration of an actual campaign. He is said to be a man of intellect and learning, and happy in the possession of a liberal mind; in instance of which it is advanced, that while he is the sovereign of a strictly Catholic country, the chief Minister of his Cabinet is a Protestant. His Majesty is married to Frederica Francis-Augusta-Mary-Hedwige, daughter of the reigning King of Prussia; and the Emperor of Austria having married a Princess of his house, the King of Bavaria is thus intimately related to the Royal families of Prussia, Russia, and Austria. His Majesty's own marriage took place in October, 1842, and has resulted in the birth of two boys—Prince Otto-Frederick-William, born in August, 1845, and the Prince Otto-William-Leopold-Adalbert-Walden, born in the same month of 1848. With this brief introduction, we have now to refer to his Majesty's recent reception in France.

The Grand Duke Constantine took leave of the Emperor and Empress on the 14th inst.; the King of Bavaria manifested himself at Lyons on the 15th inst. We say manifested himself, because it was not till he had reached Lyons, and the Grand Duke had left Paris, that the King threw off the incognito under which he had previously travelled. At Marseilles, which port he reached in a Neapolitan frigate on the 13th instant, his Majesty landed without any ceremonial, except that the frigate exchanged salutes with the forts. General Roberti, an aide-de-camp to the King of Naples, accompanied the King, who, after a brief stay, went on to Lyons, where General Baron de Benville, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and other officers of the Imperial household, awaited his arrival. The Prefect and Mayor of

Lyons, with all the civil and military authorities available for the occasion, were also there to give his Majesty his first official reception in France. He reviewed the troops forming the garrison of the town—a formidable little army of themselves—visited the opera—and received the greater local functionaries, civil and military, at dinner. However, the King's stay in Lyons was very brief. He arrived on the 15th; on the following day, he set out for Fontainebleau.

His Majesty reached his destination on the evening of Sunday, the 17th. He was received at the railway station by Marshal Magnan and General Fleury, the Emperor's aide-de-camp. The Prefect of the Seine and Marne, and the General commanding the district, were also in attendance, and the Emperor's carriages were at hand to convey his Bavarian Majesty and suite to the Palace. A squadron of Chasseurs of the Guard formed the escort. A double line of the 3rd Regiment of the Grenadiers of the Guard was drawn up in the courtyard of the Palace, and a detachment of the Cent Gardes stood *en echelon* on the steps of the grand staircase known as *Par à Cheval*. A very Royal reception indeed, it must be admitted.

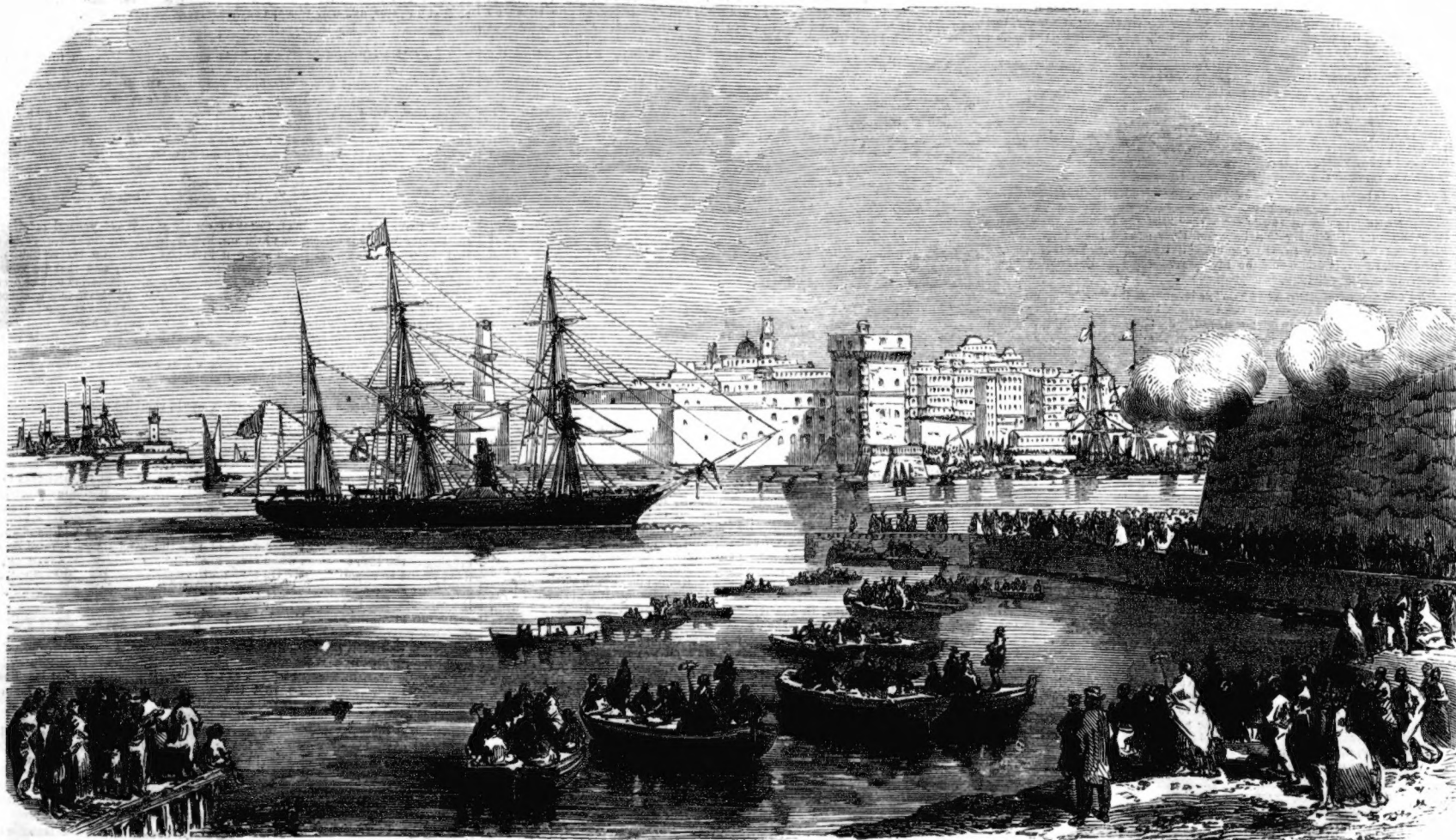
As soon as the party appeared in sight, the Emperor, followed by certain officers, advanced to the foot of the staircase to meet the King and conduct him to the Empress, who, surrounded by her ladies, was waiting for him at the top of the stairs. The Emperor and the King entered the Gallery of Francis I., where the persons belonging to the household were presented. His Majesty then, accompanied by his host, retired to the apartments prepared for him.

The King's sojourn at Fontainebleau we need not dwell upon. On Ascension Day, he attended mass in the chapel of the Palace of Fontainebleau. The following afternoon there was the accustomed stag hunt with which the French Emperor is wont to entertain his Royal guests; but neither of the Sovereigns appear to have been present at it. About five o'clock, however, the Royal party entered a carriage, and, followed by the Court, took a long drive in the forest, winding up their excursion with a dinner in the open air at the Gorges d'Apremont. On the 24th, the King of Bavaria left Fontainebleau, in company with their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, for Paris.

The King of Bavaria is said to be decidedly more to the taste of the French than was the Grand Duke Constantine. His manners are said to be more bland, and his tone not quite so sharp or so startling to the ears of the French Court.



MAXIMILIAN II., KING OF BAVARIA.



ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF BAVARIA AT MARSEILLES.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. CRAPELLET.



## THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS, NO. II.—LIBERALS.

THE RIGHT HON. J. E. DENISON  
THE NEW SPEAKER.

THE new Speaker of the House of Commons belongs to a family whose fortune was made in mercantile pursuits, upwards of a century ago. He was born in 1799, and is now, therefore, verging upon fifty-eight years of age. After undergoing a preparatory course of study at Eton, he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he made the acquaintance of many who afterwards became celebrated in the political world, and where his political tastes were formed. On the completion of his studies, Mr. Denison, in company with Mr. Stanley (now Earl of Derby), and Mr. Henry Labouchere, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a protracted tour through the United States. On their return, the friends evinced a unanimous ambition for parliamentary honours, which was soon gratified. They entered the House of Commons almost at the same time, and ere long two of them received official appointments: Mr. Stanley was made Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Denison one of the Lords of the Admiralty. At this time the struggle of parties was very fierce—the Catholic Emancipation question being the pivot upon which the political world was balanced. Mr. Denison took an active part in the discussion, and although by no means distinguished as a debater, managed to work himself into repute by a consistent and straightforward mode of action.

Mr. Canning's death led to a considerable alteration in the state of political parties, and, among others, it affected Mr. Denison. He relinquished the duties of the Admiralty board, and has never since held office, though several administrations sought his services. Mr. Denison seems to have coveted the distinction of a political career, without desiring the responsibilities of an official position.

Mr. Denison has now been in Parliament upwards of thirty-four years. In 1823, he entered the House of Commons as the representative of Newcastle-under-Lyne. He occupied the seat for this place until July, 1826, when he paid his addresses to the constituency of Hastings, and had the happiness of being accepted. In 1831, he courted the favours of the electors of Liverpool, and was again successful. The Hon. Gentleman afterwards represented the county of Nottingham, and subsequently the little borough of Malton. The local demands of the latter district proving far less exacting than those of the larger constituencies, Mr. Denison was enabled to devote much time to the private business of the House. In this department of his parliamentary duties, the Hon. Gentleman has somewhat distinguished himself. He has displayed much sagacity and industry in the investigation of private bills, and has considerably improved the mode of conducting the "committee" work of the House of Commons.

When the office of Speaker became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre, several men of mark were spoken of as likely to succeed to the post. Sir Frederick Thesiger was pointed out as especially deserving of the honour. His legal knowledge, his dignified deportment, his agreeable address, his long acquaintance with parliamentary duties, and a multitude of other qualifications, were instanced to prove his fitness for the appointment. The *beau idéal* of a Speaker was also found in the person of the Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy; while others saw the proper man in Mr. Walpole, erst Secretary of State for the Home Department. Finally, the



RIGHT HON. J. E. DENISON (NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE), SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.)

claims of Mr. Mathew Baines, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, were put forward.

It was presently seen, however, that the Government had chosen Mr. John Evelyn Denison for the post. The public generally received the intelligence with submission. They knew nothing against Mr. Denison; on the contrary, he had the reputation of being an old and diligent member of the Legislature, without being remarkable for party bias or violent political opinions; and here, no doubt, lies the secret of his promotion.

During the interval which elapsed between the announcement of Mr. Denison as a candidate and his election as Speaker, his personal qualifications and official aptitude were freely spoken of in the Opposition journals. It was asserted that the

Hon. Gentleman had long occupied a seat in the House of Commons in direct violation of the rule which declares that "it is a high misdemeanour for any peer of Parliament to interfere in the election of a member of the Lower House." It is well known that Malton, in Yorkshire, is a "pocket borough" belonging to the Earl Fitzwilliam of the time being. Mr. Denison's connection with that family had long secured him the undisturbed possession of a parliamentary seat for that district; and it was argued that his elevation to the chair would be as improper as the election of a habitual law-breaker to the position of a magistrate. Then the age of the Hon. Gentleman was brought in evidence against him. The last Speaker had worked eighteen years for his peer-

age (the ultimate reward of every President of the House of Commons); and at the age of fifty-eight years, Mr. Denison could scarcely look forward to so long a period of usefulness.

However, these objections were but feebly urged. As to the charge of being the representative of a pocket borough, that was, at any rate, retrospective; for the Honourable Gentleman was, at the last election, returned for North Nottinghamshire. Strong in the friendship of Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, Mr. Denison carried the day, and was unanimously appointed to the chair, amid the congratulations of both sides of the House.

Lord Palmerston, modestly ignoring the part he had taken in the appointment of the Speaker, congratulated the House upon "so wise and proper a choice," adding, that the position was the highest to which a commoner in this country could aspire. Mr. Walpole, the gentleman who had been spoken of as a candidate, was the first to greet the Honourable Gentleman in his new position. On behalf of the Opposition side of the House, he promised every assistance to maintain the dignity and authority of the Chair. On the following day the election was completed by a formal expression of approval on the part of her Majesty the Queen. The Sovereign recognised the importance of "Mr. Speaker," and promised to put a favourable construction upon whatever he did.

The office of Speaker is one demanding qualifications not often found combined in one person. His bearing should be dignified and firm; his demeanour suave and obliging. His impartiality must be above suspicion; his knowledge of the forms and usages of Parliament complete; and his acquaintance with the private business of the legislature not less so. The Speakership, therefore, is one of those offices—few and far between, alas! which no mediocrity is visionary enough to aspire to, and which no mere place-hunter or Government partisan can hope to fill. Talent, experience, industry, urbanity, and an unquestionable social position, are indispensable; and when all these are combined, you cannot fail of having a very respectable man.

Mr. Denison is fortunate in the possession of many of these qualifications. He looks somewhat stern and bad-tempered, but, we believe, his looks belie him. He is tall and of dignified carriage; and possesses a voice calculated to convey an impression of authority, without grating disagreeably upon the ears of those who have to submit. Moreover, he is painstaking, methodical, and patient.

The President of the House has far more hard work than is generally supposed. He must be thoroughly familiar with all the measures before the assembly—no matter whether they have a public or a private character. Judging from the prominent results of a Session, one is apt to think parliamentary work exceedingly light—if not an agreeable recreation. "Mr. Speaker" finds it a very different affair.

In 1827, Mr. J. E. Denison married the third daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland, and through her ladyship obtains much influence and respect amongst the aristocracy. As Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Denison is entitled to rank after Barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house suitable to his position, a salary of £6,000 a-year, and a peerage and pension of £4,000 per annum on quitting the chair.

The portrait of the Right Hon. Gentleman herewith engraved is from a fine photograph in Mr. Mayall's gallery of distinguished statesmen.



SIR G. C. LEWIS, BART. (RADNOR).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



W. A. MACKINNON (RYE).  
FROM A PAINTING BY HAYES.



W. COGAN (KILDARE COUNTY).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



R. DAVY (WEST CORNWALL).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



J. T. NORRIS (ABERDEEN).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



DONALD NICOLL (FIFE).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



# INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 43. THERE'S FUN IN THE OLD FIDDLE YET.

AT the commencement of the session we saw nothing but an intolerable waste of dulness before us; but fortunately there are Irish members in the House, and wherever Milesians congregate there is sure to be fun, whether it be the Imperial Parliament or Donnybrook Fair. Our first field-day in the House was Tuesday, the 19th of May, when Mr. Fagan introduced his annual bill to abolish Ministers' Money. Generally the debate on the subject has been excessively wearisome, but on this occasion it was a very lively affair. The Government sided with Mr. Fagan. This circumstance roused the Opposition, set the "whips" on both sides at work, and filled the House to overflowing. The principal features of the evening were the appearance of an entirely new performer upon the boards, and of an old one in a new character. The new performer is Mr. Blake, an Irishman whom the citizens of Waterford have sent to represent their interests. The Hon. Gentleman is tall, has a bushy head of hair, wears a moustache, is rather a good-looking man of the true Milesian type, and, in addition to his other accomplishments, has a rich Irish brogue. Down at Waterford he is an immense favourite, for he has been elected Mayor of the city for three years running. He took the oath and his seat on Tuesday, and in less than three hours afterwards he was on his legs addressing the House. What he said it is not in our power to report, for his voice was not loud, his accent was intensely Irish, and therefore but few of his sentences came perfectly to the reporters' ears. From what we have heard since, and from the laughter which rang through the House while he was speaking, his speech must have been a droll affair. It was compressed into the space of some dozen lines by the morning papers, but he really spoke for twenty-five minutes. His remarks, as far as we could gather, were intended to expose the oppression and suffering which were caused by the enforcement of this tax. So great were these, that he himself went once to the authorities to complain—"And," said the Hon. Member, "I cannot say that I did not succeed; for, though I got no redress, sure I got the height of civility." The exact drift of one remark about seizing ladies' petticoats, which convulsed the House with laughter, we failed to catch. It was a long time before the House recovered its tone, and then it was only for a short time; for when the Hon. Member said, gravely enough, "It's all very well for Hon. Members to laugh, but it was a sad sight to see," of course the merriment again burst forth. Mr. Blake has been a merchant in the city of Waterford. He describes himself as a Liberal, though he spoke from the Conservative side of the House. His special mission to Parliament is "to secure a tenant-right measure, which shall be practicable and fair both for the owner and occupier." Long life and happiness to the Hon. Member—till he gets it; and that is wishing him a longer life than the wandering Jew.

## MR. HORSMAN OUT OF HARNESS.

This Ministers' Money question brought out Mr. Horsman in a character in which he has not appeared in the House of Commons since February, 1855, when he consented, for the sake of the honours and emoluments of office, the "Right Honourable" before his name, and the pleasant sum of £4,000 a year as a salary, to "doff his lion's hide," and sink his roar into a suave and official whisper. Down to the end of last Parliament, the Right Hon. Gentleman sat on the Treasury Bench as Secretary for Ireland, and whenever this "Ministers' Money" business during his official career came before the House, it was his duty to represent the Government in the debate. And how he performed this delicate task must be in the recollection of all who witnessed the performance. Until this session the Government did not support Mr. Fagan in his attack upon this obnoxious impost. Neither did they directly oppose him. They were not prepared to surrender the Ministers' Money, and yet they did not like to appear in the light of violent opponents to Mr. Fagan and his friends, and so they chose the *via media*, which means that they suffered the bill to be brought in—languidly encouraged it, cunningly delayed it, and ultimately threw it out, or made it "impossible that the measure could pass that session." And this delicate duty of cajolery was in Mr. Horsman's hands. And who does not remember how he performed it? How subdued was his voice, how studiously calm was his manner! how he paused to choose the smoothest word, and if one too rugged happened to escape, how anxiously he took it up again to polish away its angles! how patiently he submitted to be catechised by Mr. Macartney, to be worried by Colonel Dunne, and to be pelted by the mixed multitude of Irish below the gangway,—rarely returning railing for railing, but on the contrary, blessing! But on Tuesday, the 19th of May, the House and the visitors thereof "saw another sight." Mr. Horsman was no longer on the Treasury Bench, but three storeys higher, and as his position was changed, so it was evident the moment that he rose, that Hon. Members opposite would find him quite another man. For two years he had borne with the stiff-necked generation opposite, and now, bound no longer by the trammels of office, he soon showed that he meant to pay them off. A few weeks ago his speech distilled even upon his opponents like the dew, but now he rained upon them such a storm of furious and biting words that they could hardly keep their seats. Only last session he was like a bear tied to a stake for every yelping cur to annoy, but now the bonds are broken asunder, the bear is free, and if we mistake not, has a long score chalked against his tormentors, which he means most scrupulously to exact. Why the Right Hon. Gentleman vacated his office is at present a secret. His successor is to be Mr. Henry Arthur Herbert, the Member for the county of Kerry.

## MR. SPOONER IGNOMINIOUSLY DEFEATED.

The "mission" of Mr. Spooner's life is to attempt the disendowment of Maynooth. To this he bends all his energies, aspirations, and prayers; and, if he could but succeed, he would die happy, with a "Nunc dimittis" upon his lips—and two years ago there seemed to be a probability that the great object of his ambition would be attained, and that on his tombstone might be written, "Here lies Richard Spooner, M.P., the conqueror of Maynooth;" but now the glorious achievement has become less probable. During the late election, it must have been observed that this subject had not the hold upon the public mind that it used to have; and when the debate came on on Thursday, the 21st, it was clear from the state of the House that the word Maynooth had lost its magic power. For two hours the worthy Member talked as vigorously as ever; and, in the opinion of his clerical friends in the gallery, made a most effective—indeed, a "great speech." "A speech, sir," said one, "that has never been excelled in Parliament, that will ring through Protestant England, and even startle the Vatican." However this may be, it certainly had but little effect upon the House, except to clear the benches, and fill the Hon. Members who sat it out into a luxurious sleep. On the Hon. Member's own side, it was specially effective in this way; for at one time there were but some six or seven Members present, and most of them were far off from Mr. Spooner—in the land of dreams. The Hon. Member finished his harangue at a quarter to eight or thereabouts. It was expected that the debate would last at least till 10.30 or 11; and, confident in this expectation, more than half the Members who were present in the early part of the evening had gone away to dine. Some 200 had paired; but numbers did not think it worth while to take this precaution. The consequence of this was, that Mr. Spooner's motion became the victim of a not uncommon *ruse de guerre*.

The opponents of the motion, seeing how the land lay, determined to have a premature division, and upon the rising in succession of Messrs. Hadfield, Charles Gilpin, &c., met them with shouts of "Divide, divide." The *ruse* succeeded. Mr. Newdegate, who had a long speech ready, was so paralysed by the noise, or so oblivious of the forms of the House, that he allowed the Speaker to rise and put the question. When he heard the words, "They that are for it, say Aye," he jumped up, but it was too late. He had lost his chance, and amidst the cheering of the House he was obliged to sit down and allow the division to be called. And what a division it was! For Mr. Spooner, 91—Against, 125—Majority against Mr. S., 34. About ten o'clock the absentees returned; and great was the dismay of some of the Members, who had on the hustings pledged themselves to vote against Maynooth, and now found themselves in the predicament of having neither paired nor voted. "Well," said one of them, as he entered the House, "when shall we have a division?" "Division! What division?" "Why, the division on Spooner's motion." "Division on Spooner's motion? Why, that took place two hours ago." "The deuce! I must

look out for a posthumous pair." "A posthumous pair" is a pair made after a division.

## ELECTION PETITIONS.

Thursday was the last night on which election petitions could be presented; and up to the adjournment of the House, any one might see that it was a time of great excitement and anxiety for many Members. Of course every man against whom a petition had been prepared had got some inkling of the matter; but still nothing is certain until it has become an accomplished fact—and so long as the petition was not on the table of the House, the alternations of hope and fear were anything but pleasant. Up to Wednesday, at the close of the sitting, some forty petitions had been presented; and during Thursday night, about thirty more were laid upon the table. Fancy the Hon. Member for Eatonsville, who after years of struggling and vast expense has got into Parliament, going through the lobby on Thursday night between rows of lawyers and parliamentary agents, with ominous parchments in their hands; fancy him taking his seat, not to listen to the debate—oh! no; he has something more intensely exciting to attend to. Every now and then an Hon. Member comes up to the table and hands a petition, or it may be a whole bundle, to the clerk, who in the coolest manner reads out the titles, with no more feeling than if he were reading a petition for a railway bill; and yet fifty pairs of ears are anxiously listening, and fifty minds racked with anxiety, as the names of the places drop from his lips. At last it comes—"Petition from John Stokes and Richard Styles against the election for Eatonsville." Out rushes the Hon. Member to the lobby—"Where's Coppock? I say, Coppock, there's a petition, by Jove!" "So I hear," says Mr. C., as coolly as if the Hon. Member had said "It's a wet night," but then it is not to be expected that the Member and the agent should be alike excited—they stand in rather different positions, you know. Besides, this is the Hon. Member's first affair of the kind. But Coppock is used to it; for if he has said "So I hear" in that quiet tone of his once this session, he has said it fifty times. Now, if the reader will remember that some thirty such petitions were laid upon the table that night, that many more were expected, he will be able to understand that Thursday, the 21st, was by no means a "pleasant evening" to many Members of the House of Commons.

## "ANY MORE ELECTION PETITIONS?"

At last, however, the tortures of suspense were over. When all the routine business of the House was finished, Mr. Speaker arose and said, "The Serjeant-at-Arms will go to the lobby and inquire if there are any more election petitions." Whereupon the Serjeant went, and the door-keeper having called out in a loud voice, "Any more election petitions?" without response, he returned to the bar, and reported to the House that there were none; and then a shout, more of merriment than of applause, rang through the House, and they that had been for hours on the tenter-hooks, rushed out with faces brightened, and lungs crowing like chanticleer. Just as the House broke up, a messenger posted up stairs, with a petition in hand; but a derisive laugh from the crowd told him he was too late. Next week we will describe "the progress of a petition."

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 23.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### MILITARY EDUCATION.

LORD PALMERSTON stated that there would soon be an improvement in military education in this country, founded on the report of the commission for inquiring into the system of foreign armies.

No business of importance was transacted.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### TORTURE IN INDIA.

LORD C. HAMILTON inquired what steps had been taken to put an end to the practice of torture in the Madras Presidency, and whether any inquiries were proceeding with reference to the subject in Bombay and Bengal?

MR. V. SMITH replied that all the papers would shortly be laid before the House, and would show that great efforts had been made to suppress the disgraceful practices in question.

#### THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

On the motion for going into committee to consider the dotation of the Princess Royal, MR. ROEBUCK rose and expressed his warm desire to provide for the Princess Royal handsomely and liberally, and his sense of the noble character of the Queen; but, at the same time, he urged that former precedents of granting annuities should not be followed, but that a grant should be given of a fixed sum.

The House having gone into committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated the nature of the arrangement under which the maintenance of the Royal Family is placed. In former days the Crown possessed large hereditary revenues, out of which its expenses were defrayed. They had been surrendered to Parliament, which engaged to make adequate provision for the Royal Family. The sovereign was thus entirely dependent on the bounty of the people. This was not the case in other kingdoms of Europe. He proceeded to contrast the present civil list with that of George III. The privy purse of George III. was £60,000, with £230,000 for household bills, and other sums, making a total of £290,000. Her Majesty's privy purse was £60,000, and with the other allowances, the civil list amounted to £350,000. George III. had not surrendered the whole of his hereditary revenues. It appears that above £60,000 of his hereditary revenues were received by him, being one-half of the whole revenue, while no such sum had been received by her Majesty. George III. received for some time the whole revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall; but, in the present reign, all above the expenses of the education of the Prince of Wales had been invested for his benefit. In former reigns, debts were incurred beyond the civil list, which were paid off by Parliament. The amount of such debts, in the reign of George III., was £3,297,000, which were paid by Parliament; so that, with his hereditary revenues and these extra grants, George III. received £10,000,000 beyond his civil list. George III.'s consort had £68,000 a year, while her Majesty's consort has only £30,000; and allowances were also given to the children of George III. at an early period. Her present Majesty had been subjected to extraordinary expenses, such as her visit to the Emperor of the French, for which she asked no grant, as George IV. had done under similar circumstances. The Queen had also voluntarily subjected herself to a payment of income-tax of £6,000, and during the augmented war of £15,000 a year. That being so, he thought that the provision he was about to ask appeared as well to the justice as the sympathy of the House. Her Majesty had incurred no debts; and the civil list made no provision for the younger branches of the Royal family, or for their marriages. He then cited the precedents of the Princess Royal, daughter of George II., who married the Prince of Orange in 1734, and received an annuity of £5,000, with a dower of £80,000; and of the Princess Royal, daughter of George III., for whom a similar provision was made. It was proposed to follow these two precedents, but to alter the proportion which the annuity bore to the dower. They would, therefore, propose an annuity of £8,000 a year, and a portion of £40,000.

MR. ROEBUCK moved an amendment to the effect that provision be made for the Princess Royal by a fixed sum.

MR. WILLIAMS supported the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the amendment did not specify any sum, and he thought it a better bargain for the taxpayers of the country to pay an annuity for the life of the Princess Royal than to lay down a large sum at once. Annuities of £90,000 a year had been granted to members of the Royal family during the present year; but annuities amounting to £256,000 had also been granted.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL approved of the proposition of the Government, and urged its acceptance by the House.

MR. ROEBUCK said the proposed annuity might be calculated at a capital sum of £216,000. He still argued for the adoption of a fixed sum.—MR. BASS supported the motion.

MR. DISRAELI strongly advised that the House should come to a unanimous vote on a great question like this.—MR. CONINGHAM supported the amendment.—MR. ROEBUCK, however, withdrew it; and that part of the motion granting an annuity of £8,000 was agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved to go into committee of supply to consider the grant of £40,000.—SIR GEORGE PECHILL interposed with some remarks on the Cuban Slave Trade; but the motion was at length agreed to.

The House then went into committee of supply on the Naval Estimates, which occupied the rest of the sitting.

MONDAY, MAY 25.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### THE DIVORCE BILL.

LORD LYNCHBURST, before the order of the day was read for going into committee on the Divorce Bill, called the attention of the House to the state of the law as regarded actions for criminal conversation. He hoped that as the bill passed through committee a sufficient substitute would be provided for that disgraceful form of action.

The House then went into committee on the Divorce Bill, when the Duke of Norfolk moved that it be referred to a select committee for the purpose of taking evidence and resolving as to whether the permission for divorced persons to marry again had any warrant in Scripture.

A brief discussion ensued, chiefly relating to the various limitations assigned to the scriptural warrant, and in which the Bishop of St. David's, Lord Harrowby, Lord Redesdale, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Denman took part. The House then divided, when there appeared—for the motion, 26; against it, 43.

A clause, proposed by Lord ST. LEONARDS, protecting the property and earnings of a married woman from her husband or his creditors, after a year's desertion, was carried, after considerable discussion, by a majority of 52 counts to 41 non-contents, and ordered to stand part of the bill.

LORD WESTMOUTH moved a clause giving powers of re-marriage in cases where the husband and wife had been separated for twenty years and upwards. He then entered into a matter personal to himself, but was called to order by Lord Redesdale and Lord Derby, who advised him to defer this vindication of his character to a more fitting opportunity. He accordingly withdrew his motion.

LORD LYNCHBURST moved an amendment to the clause, to the effect that wilful and malicious desertion for five years should be a sufficient ground for dissolving a marriage. All the great authorities of the Church went one way in this matter, and by the existing law of Scotland desertion for four years was sufficient to annul a marriage.

The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the amendment as one which would lead to the greatest difficulties; and on a division it was lost by a very large majority.

Clause 43, giving parties liberty to re-marry, was opposed by the Bishop of Oxford, on the ground that the Scriptural argument against such re-marriages was plain. He felt that the glory of the people of England, the happiness of their homes, and the chastity of the people, would be much endangered by this measure, and especially by this particular clause.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved an amendment debaring the guilty party from marrying again, which, after considerable discussion, was carried.

The House then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### THE DOWRY OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

On the bringing up of the report of the Committee on the Annuity to the Princess Royal,

MR. CONINGHAM objected to the vote on principle, and as a precedent for other votes hereafter, and also to the amount of the vote, which he moved to reduce from £8,000 a year to £6,000.

LORD PALMERSTON expressed his regret that Mr. Coningham should have again raised this question, and trusted that the House would abide by the resolution of the committee.

The House divided, when the original resolution was affirmed by 228 to 11—a majority of 314.

MR. MAGUIRE objected to the vote of £40,000 for the marriage portion of the Princess Royal, considering that the annuity of £8,000 was sufficient.

MR. CONINGHAM and SIR J. TRELAWAYNE also opposed the vote, which, however, was likewise affirmed by 361 to 18.

### THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The motion for going into committee on the army estimates was opposed by

MR. W. WILLIAMS, who complained that, after the most patient examination, he had been unable to comprehend the army accounts in the shape they were presented to Parliament. Wishing to obtain a more lucid statement of the public expenditure, he moved that the accounts be referred to a select committee.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and the House resolved itself into committee of supply.

LORD PALMERSTON having made the usual general preliminary explanation of the votes, said that the first question for the Government must naturally be what, under the circumstances of the moment, were the establishments required on the one hand by a due regard to economy, and on the other by the efficiency of the service and the defence of the country. We had not only our own island to defend, but possessions scattered over the globe, and we had to consider what was necessary for both, not only in case of actual war, but against sudden attack. Our position required peculiar precautions, and modern improvements had greatly altered the conditions of both naval and military warfare, so that this country could not rely, as formerly, upon its naval means. On the other hand, it was the duty of the Government, and of Parliament if the Government neglected it, to take care that our military establishments were not greater than the exigencies of the country required, recollecting that those establishments ought to be so organised as to be capable of a prompt and speedy enlargement, and to contain the elements of science, and so that those who were to command the army were practised in military evolutions. His Lordship then described in detail the improvements and extensions that had lately been effected and were now contemplated in the military system, maintaining that on all points the Government had laboured, not unsuccessfully, to combine efficiency with economy. The total amount required for the effective service of the army was £9,025,360; for the non-effective, £9,221,875, the increase above the estimates of 1853-54 being £1,611,000.

The discussion of various votes in the schedule of army estimates was then proceeded with, and occupied the committee for some hours.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### THE DIVORCE BILL.

On the consideration, in committee, of the Divorce Bill,

The Bishop of OXFORD asked permission, before the discussion on the proposition to abolish the action of damages for criminal conversation was resumed, to move a proviso at the end of the 43rd clause, to the following effect:—That no clergyman of the Church of England should be liable to censure or penalty for refusing to perform the marriage service over any person or persons who, having been married and divorced, should seek to be married again during the lifetime of the husband or wife from whom they had been divorced.

After some discussion, the proviso was negatived by 26 to 74.

On clause 44, relating to the action for criminal conversation, considerable discussion arose, during which the LORD CHANCELLOR said he thought that this action ought to follow, and not precede, the proof of the wife's guilt.

LORD LYNCHBURST moved an amendment, the effect of which was to abolish the action altogether.

LORD ST. LEONARD proposed a fine on the adulterer.

The Bishop of OXFORD thought that, if facilities were given to divorce, a more distinctly criminal character should be given to the act of adultery.

LORD WENSLYDALE defended the action for criminal conversation as one coeval with the law of England, while Lord Campbell declared it to be a disgrace to the law.

Ultimately LORD DERBY suggested an amalgamation of Lord St. Leonard's and Lord Lynchburg's amendments, so that the effect of the clause would be to provide that it should not be competent for any person to bring an action for damages for criminal conversation, but that whoever should commit adultery with a married woman should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

This suggestion was adopted, and the clause as amended was a *reed* to.

The remaining clauses and the preamble were agreed to.

Their Lordships then adjourned till Thursday next.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### THE NEUFCHÂTEL QUESTION.

LORD PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Kinnaird, said that a treaty on the subject of Neufchâtel had been signed by both the parties, and that the question might be considered as satisfactorily settled.

### BRAZIL AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

MR. ROEBUCK called attention to our relations with Brazil. He urged that, as the slave trade had been put an end to there, and denounced by the Brazilian Government as piracy, the Act of 1845, which had the effect of impeding our commercial relations with Brazil, should be repealed. He moved for a select committee to inquire into our relations with Brazil, and into the policy of repealing the Act of 1845.

LORD PALMERSTON explained that the operations commenced against that country by virtue of the act, when Brazil encouraged the slave traffic, ceased when she ordered its suppression; and thus the act was virtually suspended. At the same time, he thought it dangerous to repeal the act, as it might lead to the resumption of the traffic.

After some remarks from Mr. Disraeli, who deprecated the motion, a division took place, when it was lost by 312 to 67.

### THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

SIR C. NAPIER moved for a select committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty with the view of rendering it more efficient and better adapted to the various duties it has to perform. Sir Charles quoted many authorities, and related several anecdotes to illustrate the clumsy and incompetent management of naval affairs by the Admiralty Board as at present constituted.

The motion was supported by Mr. Bentinck, Sir G. Pechell and others, and opposed by Mr. Osborne and Sir C. Wood.

It was lost on a division by 152 to 35.

### THE LAND TAX.

MR. MACKINNON moved for a select committee to consider the expediency of a more equitable adjustment of the land-tax.

The motion was opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and ultimately withdrawn.

TWO of the MEMBERS of the NEW PARLIAMENT are already deceased. MR. D. A. S. DAVIES, M.P. for Carmarthenshire, died suddenly at the University Club on the evening of Friday week. MR. ROBERT HALL, M.P. for Leeds, expired on Tuesday. His system was severely shaken by a railway accident two years ago, and from this he never completely recovered.



## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 315.)—The new Members are indicated thus (\*).

DE ROTHSCHILD, see Rothschild.

DE VRY, Stephen Edward (Co. Limerick), next brother and heir-presumptive to Sir A. De Vere, Bart., and nephew of Lord Montagu, was born 1812. He is a member of the Irish bar, and was educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. He is the author of many pamphlets on Ireland and articles in the "Dublin Review." Votes in favour of tenant right, religious equality, and Locke King's motion; paired against Mr. Cobden on the China question.

DAVEREX, John Thomas (Wexford), is a Roman Catholic gentleman of considerable property, and largely engaged in commercial pursuits, in Wexford, where he was born about the year 1798; was educated at Clongowes. He is in favour of tenant right, and Locke King's motion; did not vote on the China question.

DILLWYN, Lewis Llewellyn (Swansea), son of Mr L. W. Dillwyn, formerly M.P. for the borough, was born 1810, and married, 1838, Bessie, daughter of Sir H. De la Beche. He is in favour of the ballot, abolition of church-rates, and removal of religious disabilities; opposed Mr. Cobden's motion.

DUNAKI, Right Hon. Benjamin (Bucks), eldest son of the late I. Dunak, Esq., of Bradenham, Bucks, was born in London in December, 1805, and married, in 1839 (according to "Hardwicke's Shilling House of Commons"), Mary Anne, daughter of J. Evans, Esq., and widow of his then colleague, Mr. W. Lewis, M.P., for Maidstone. He was educated at Winchester School; after leaving which he was for some time principal in a solicitor's office. In 1826 he produced his first novel, "Vivian Grey," which created a wide sensation, while he was editor of a daily paper. Having been more than once successful in obtaining a seat, he entered Parliament in 1837, as member for Maidstone; sat for Surrey in the following Parliament, and was chosen for Bucks at the dissolution of 1847. He is a magistrate for that county, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby, in 1852. He is the author of "Gomgahy" and other popular novels, and a "Biography of the late Lord G. Bentinck." Of late years he has been the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, and has voted with them on all leading points, including education, the Maynooth grant, and the China question; opposed Mr. Locke King's motion.

PIVETT, Edward (Exeter), was born 1795, and married, 1836, Anne, daughter of G. Ross, Esq., who died 1855. He is a magist, and dep.-lieut. for Devon, and Chairman of the S. Australian Banking Co. Is in favour of parliamentary reform, the ballot, and short parliaments; supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

\*DOBBS, William Cary (Carrickfergus), nephew of C. R. Dobbs, Esq., formerly M.P. for Carrickfergus, was born 1806, and married, 1834, Elinoir, daughter of the late H. S. Westropp, Esq.; graduated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Is a member of the Irish bar. He is a Conservative, but in favour of social progress and moderate reform.

DOD, John Whitehall (N. Shropshire), who represents a family which has held the estate of Cloverley for nearly 600 years, was born 1797, and married, first, 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. G. Allanson, and second, 1841, Anne, daughter of Archdeacon Wragham; was educated at Christ's Coll., Cambridge. He was high sheriff for Salop in 1825. Is opposed to the admission of Jews, to the Maynooth grant, and to the repeal of church-rates; supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

\*DONSON, John George (E. Sussex), only son of Sir J. Dedson, was born 1825, and married, 1856, Florence, daughter of W. J. Campton, Esq.; was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. Is a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. He is a Liberal; will give Lord Palmerston a general and independent support; in favour of economy, extended franchise, and abolition of Jewish disabilities; opposed to grants for religious purposes.

DREMMOND, Henry (W. Surrey), a cadet of the Strathallan family, was born 1786, and married, 1807, Henrietta, daughter of ninth Earl of Kinnoull; he is father-in-law of Lord Lovaine, whose infant son will one day be Duke of Northumberland. He is well known as a leading member of the Irvingite body. Is in favour of religious equality, and opposed to religious endowments; voted in favour of Government on the China question.

\*DU CANE, Charles (N. Essex), eldest son of the late Capt. C. Duane, R.N., was born 1825, and educated at the Charterhouse and at Exeter Coll., Oxford. Is a dep.-lieut. for Essex. He is a Conservative and supporter of Lord Derby, but will offer no objections to Lord Palmerston; opposed to the Maynooth grant, admission of Jews, a compulsory educational rate, and Locke King's motion.

DUFF, George Skene (Elgin Burs), son of Gen. the Hon. Sir A. Duff, and cousin of the Earl of Fife, was born 1816. He is a dep.-lieut. for Elginshire, and was for some time attached to the embassies at Paris and Vienna. Is in favour of extended franchise and Locke King's motion, but opposed to the ballot; voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

DUFF, Sir James, Bart. (London), son of a merchant of Montrose, was born 1792, and early entered the civil department of the navy; he afterwards became a merchant in the City, of which he has gradually risen to become an alderman and Lord Mayor. He formerly sat for Boston. Is a Liberal, and favourable to the ballot, short parliaments, and a revision of the income-tax, but opposed to the Maynooth grant; opposed Mr. Cobden on the China question.

\*DUNBAR, Sir William (Wigton), was born 1812, and married, 1812, Katherine, daughter of J. Patterson, Esq. Is an advocate at the Scottish bar. He is a Liberal, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston; opposed to the Maynooth grant.

DUNCAN, Viscount (Forfarshire), eldest son of the Earl of Camperdown, was born 1812, and married, 1839, Georgiana, daughter of Sir G. R. Phillips, Bart.; was educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. He is a Lord of the Treasury, and has sat for Southampton and Bath. Is in favour of the ballot, a large extension of the franchise, and removal of Jewish and all religious disabilities; voted against Mr. Cobden's motion, and for that of Mr. Locke King.

DUNCOMB, Hon. Arthur (E. Riding of Yorkshire), next brother of Lord Feversham, was born 1806, and married, 1836, Delia, daughter of J. W. Field, Esq. He is a rear-admiral, retired, and has been a Lord of the Admiralty and a Groom in Waiting; formerly sat for Retford. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and the removal of religious disabilities; supported Mr. Cobden's motion.

DUNCOMB, Hon. Octavius (N. Riding of Yorkshire), a younger brother of Lord Feversham, was born 1817, and married, 1852, Emily, daughter of first Earl Cadow. He was formerly lieut. in the Life Guards. He voted against the Maynooth grant and admission of Jews, and supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

DUNCOMB, Thomas Slingsby (Finsbury), cousin to Lord Feversham, was born 1797. He was formerly lieut. in the 4th Dragoon Guards; M.P. for Hertford 1826-32, but has sat for the borough of Finsbury upwards of twenty years. Votes for all Liberal measures, is in favour of secular education, the ballot, Locke King's motion, and sweeping reform in church and state; supported Ministers on the China question.

\*DUNDAS, Frederick (Orkney and Shetland), a cousin of the Earl of Zetland, and grandson of the late Duke of St. Alban's, was born 1802, and married, 1847, Grace, daughter of Sir R. St. George Gore, Bart. He is a Liberal by profession, and is in favour of the ballot and Locke King's motion, but opposed to the Maynooth grant; abstained from voting on the China question.

DUNDAS, George (Linlithgowshire), was born 1819. He is dep.-lieut. for the county, and was lieut. in the Rifle Brigade. Is a zealous supporter of the Established Church, and opposed to all grants to other religious bodies; and is to be remembered as the gentleman who talked of coercing the people of London into a strict observance of Sunday by means of a "six-penny"; supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

\*DUNKELIN, Lord (co. Galway), the eldest son of the Marquis of Clanricarde, was born 1827, and educated at Eton. Is captain and lieut.-col., Coldstream Guards; served in the Crimea 1854, and has been aide-de-camp and state steward to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He is a Liberal and supporter of

Lord Palmerston; is in favour of civil and religious liberty, moderate reform, and the Maynooth grant.

DUNLOP, Alexander Murray (Greenock), son of a banker in the borough, was born 1798, and married, 1844, Eliza, daughter of J. Murray, Esq.; was educated at Greenock and the University of Edinburgh. He is a member of the Scottish bar, and of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, to which he is also legal adviser. Is in favour of Parliamentary reform and extended suffrage, and opposed to the Maynooth grant; supported Mr. Cobden on the China question.

DUNN, Michael (Queen's County), a native of Queen's Co., was born 1800, and married, 1838, Maria, daughter of J. Cassidy, Esq.; was educated at Stonyhurst Coll., Lancashire. He is a Roman Catholic, is in favour of repeal and tenant right, the Maynooth grant, removal of Jewish disabilities, and Locke King's motion; did not vote on the China question.

DU PRÉ, Caledon George (Bucks), cousin of the Earl of Caledon, was born 1817, and is married to a daughter of Sir W. Stirling, Bart. He is a magistrate and dep.-lieut. for Bucks, and was for a short time coroner and sub-lieut. in the Life Guards. Is in favour of religious education, but opposed to the Maynooth Grant, the admission of Jews, and the abolition of church-rates; voted with the majority on Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

\*DUTTON, Hon. Ralph Henegge (S. Hants), a younger son of Lord Sherborne, was born 1821, and married, 1848, Isabella, daughter of J. Mansfield, Esq.; graduated M.A. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Is a dep.-lieut. for Hants, and a director of S. W. Railway. He is a Conservative; in favour of a comprehensive measure of education, local self-government, and an equitable adjustment of church-rates; opposed to the Maynooth grant and opening of places of amusement on Sunday.

EAST, Sir James Buller, Bart. (Worcestershire), eldest son of the late Sir Hyde East, Bart., was born 1789, and married, 1822, Caroline, daughter of J. H. Leigh, Esq.; was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford. He is of moderate opinions, but is in favour of withdrawing the Maynooth grant; supported Mr. Cobden on the China question, and voted against Mr. Locke King's motion.

EBRINGTON, Viscount (Marylebone), eldest son of Earl Fortescue, was born 1818, and married, 1847, Georgiana, daughter of Right Hon. G. L. D. Damer; was educated at Harrow and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. He was formerly Private Secretary to Viscount Melbourne, and afterwards a Lord of the Treasury, Secretary to the Poor-law Board; and sat in one Parliament for Plymouth. He declares himself in favour of reform, secular education, and civil and religious liberty; being absent on account of his health, did not vote on Mr. Cobden's motion, but would have supported Ministers.

EGBERTON, Edward Christopher (Macclesfield), cousin to the M.P. for North Cheshire, was born 1816, and married, 1845, Mary, daughter of second Earl Manservants; was educated at Harrow, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was afterwards Fellow of All Souls'. He is a barrister-at-law; is in favour of free-trade and an extended franchise, though he voted against Mr. Locke King's motion; is opposed to the Maynooth grant and the ballot; supported Lord Palmerston against Mr. Cobden's motion.

EGBERTON, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey, Bart. (S. Cheshire), was born 1806, and married, 1832, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of J. Lez, Esq.; was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant; voted against Ministers on Mr. Cobden's motion.

EGBERTON, William Tatton (N. Cheshire), the representative of the Tattons and the Egbertons of Tatton, was born 1806, and married, 1830, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of second Marquis of Ely; he is a magistrate and dep.-lieut. for Cheshire, which his father and grandfather represented before him. He is opposed to the Maynooth grant.

ELCHO, Lord (Haddingtonshire), eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss, was born 1818, and married, 1843, Anne, daughter of first Earl of Leitchfield. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; was a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen, and formerly sat for E. Gloucestershire. Is a Liberal Conservative; was absent from England from ill health, and consequently did not vote on the China question.

ELLICE, Right Hon. Edward (Coventry), formerly a merchant in London, and a Canadian and West Indian proprietor, was born 1797, and married, 1st, 1809, Hannah, daughter of first Earl Grey, 2nd, 1843, Ann, daughter of fourth Earl of Albemarle (widow of first Earl of Leicester). Has been Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary at War; supported Lord Palmerston on Mr. Cobden's motion.

ELLICE, Edward, Jun. (St. Andrew's, Scs.), eldest son of the Member for Coventry, was born 1810, and married, 1834, Catherine, daughter of General Balfour. He is a Radical Reformer, and opposed to religious endowments; voted for Locke King's motion; he was for early member for Huddersfield.

ELLIOT, Hon. John Edmund (Roxburghshire), a younger brother of the Earl of Minto, was born 1798, and married, 1809, Amelia, daughter of J. H. Cassin, Esq.; was formerly in the East India Civil Service, and was for some time secretary of the Board of Control. He is a Liberal, and formerly voted for the ballot; supported Locke King's motion, and also Lord Palmerston on the China question.

\*ELLIS, Hon. Leopold George Fred. Agar (Co. Kilkenny), brother of Viscount Clifden, and nephew of the Earl of Carlisle, was born 1829, and is a captain R.N. He is a Liberal, in favour of civil and religious liberty, tenant right and the Maynooth grant; elected by a large majority over Mr. Serjeant Shee.

ELMLEY, Viscount (W. Worcestershire), eldest son of Earl Beauchamp, was born 1830, educated at Eton, and is lieut. in the 1st Life Guards. He is a Conservative, and strongly attached to our existing institutions; opposed to the Maynooth grant; supported Mr. Cobden's motion.

\*ELPHINSTONE, Sir James Dalrymple Horn, Bart. (Portsmouth), was born 1805, and married, 1836, Mary, daughter of Sir J. H. Maxwell; was formerly captain in the E. I. C. service. He is a Liberal, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston; in favour of extended franchise; opposed to the Maynooth grant and centralisation.

\*ELTON, Sir Arthur Hallam (Bath), was born 1818, and married, 1841, Rhoda, daughter of J. Willis, Esq.; was educated at Sandhurst. Is a dep.-lieut. for Somerset, of which he has been high sheriff (1857), and was formerly lieut. in the 11th Foot. He is an Independent Liberal; in favour of Parliamentary reform, vote by ballot, the Maynooth grant, and abolition of church-rates; opposed to Lord Palmerston's war policy.

EMLYN, Viscount (Pembrokeshire), eldest son of the first Earl of Cadow, was born 1817, and married, 1842, Sarah, daughter of the Hon. General Cavendish; was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was formerly private secretary to Lord Aberdeen. Is a Conservative, in favour of national religious education and modification of church-rates; opposed to the admission of Jews, but in favour of the Maynooth grant; voted with Government on the China question, and against Locke King's motion.

\*ENNIS, John (Athlone), only son of the late Mr. Andrew Ennis, of Dublin, was born 1809, and married, 1834, a daughter of D. Henry, Esq. He is a dep.-lieut. for co. Dublin, governor of the Bank of Ireland, chairman of the Midland Railway of Ireland, and was formerly a merchant in Dublin. Will give Lord Palmerston a general support; in favour of tenant right and the Maynooth grant.

ESMONDE, John (Co. Waterford), nephew and heir-presumptive to Sir T. Esmonde, Bart., was born 1826, and educated at Clongowes and at Trin. Coll., Dublin. He is a member of the Irish bar. Is a Roman Catholic, and a member of the Irish independent opposition, and is in favour of tenant right and civil and religious liberty.

ESTCOURT, Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron (N. Wilts), eldest son of T. G. Bucknall-Estcourt, Esq., formerly M.P. for the University of Oxford, was born 1801, and married, 1830, the daughter of Admiral Sotheron, whose name he assumed; was educated at Harrow and at Oriel Coll., Oxford; is captain of the Wilts Yeomanry, and has sat for Marlborough. He is a Liberal Conservative; abstained himself from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions; voted against Locke King's motion.

EUSTON, Earl of (Thetford), eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, was born 1819, and educated at Eton. Entered the Diplomatic Service in 1840, and was for some time attached to the Embassy at Naples, and was formerly lieut.-col. of the W. Suffolk Militia. His Lordship is a Liberal, but opposed to the Maynooth grant and to the ballot; voted against Mr. Cobden's motion.

EVANS, Sir De Lacy, K.C.B. (Westminster), a native of Milltown, Ireland, was born 1787, and married, 1835, Jessie, daughter of Col. R. Arbuthnot; was educated at Woolwich. He is a lieut.-gen. in the army and colonel of the 21st Fusiliers; has served with distinction at Waterloo, in Spain, and in the Crimea, and received the thanks of the House of Commons for his services there; formerly sat for Rye. He is a Liberal; in favour of extended franchise, the ballot, and abolition of church-rates; was absent from the division on the China question; voted for Locke King's motion.

\*EVANS, Thos. William (Derbyshire), son of the late W. Evans, Esq., M.P., was born 1821, and married, 1845, Mary, daughter of F. J. Gisborne, Esq.; was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Is a dep.-lieut. for Derbyshire. He is a Liberal, and supporter of Lord Palmerston; in favour of public economy, Parliamentary reform, and extended franchise.

EWART, Joseph Christopher (Liverpool), brother of the member for the Duffries burghs, was born 1790; he is a merchant at Liverpool, and a dep.-lieut. for Lancashire and Cheshire. He is a Liberal; in favour of national secular education and extension of the suffrage; supported Ministers on the China question, and voted for Locke King's motion.

EWART, William (Dumfries), son of a Liverpool merchant, was born 1798, and married, 1829, Mary Anne, daughter of G. A. Lee, Esq.; was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the Newdegate prize for English verse; he is a barrister-at-law, and has sat for Liverpool and Wigan. Is well known for his advocacy of secular education, the establishment of public libraries and schools of design, and the abolition of capital punishment; voted for the Maynooth grant and for Locke King's motion, and was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolution.

FAGAN, William Trant (Cork City), a Merchant at Cork, was born 1801, and married, 1827, Mary, daughter of C. Addis, Esq.; was educated at Southall. He is an Irish Independent member and a Roman Catholic; in favour of tenant right and religious liberty; supported Government on the China question, and voted for Locke King's motion.

FARNHAM, Edward Basil (N. Leicestershire), the representative of an old Leicestershire family, was born 1799, and married, 1851, Gertrude, daughter of Sir W. C. Hartopp, Bart.; was educated at Eton. Is a magist, and dep.-lieut. for the county, and major in the Leicestershire Yeomanry. He is a Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant; in favour of repealing the malt-tax, and revising the taxation; supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

\*FARQUHAR, Sir Walter Minto Townshend, Bart. (Hertford), was born 1809, and married, 1835, Erica, daughter of Lord Reay; was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. He is a Liberal and Independent Conservative; will advocate every well-considered and rational measure of reform, and support Lord Palmerston's policy on the China question.

FELLOWES, Edward (Hants), was born 1809, and married, 1845, Mary, daughter of Lord Soules; was educated at Charter House. Is a dep.-lieut. for Norfolk, and a magist, and dep.-lieut. for Hants. He is a Conservative, and voted for Mr. Cobden's motion; is elected by a double return with Mr. Heathcote.

FENWICK, Henry (Sunderland), was born 1820, and educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge. Is a barrister, and formerly went the N. Circuit. He is a Liberal; in favour of extended suffrage, the ballot, and abolition of church-rates; supported Mr. Cobden's China motion.

FERGUS, John (Fifeshire), is a merchant at Kirkcaldy, a dep.-lieut. for the county, and formerly sat for Kirkcaldy. He is in favour of reform and secular education, and opposed to the Maynooth grant; voted against Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

FERGUSON, Robert (Kirkcaldy), son of Sir R. C. Ferguson, formerly M.P. for Nottingham, was born 1802, and was formerly lieut.-col. in the 32nd Foot. He is in favour of the ballot and extended suffrage, but opposed to the Maynooth grant; supported Ministers on the China question, and voted for Locke King's motion.

FERGUSON, Sir Robert Alexander (Londonderry), was born 1795, and graduated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Is lord-lieut. of Londonderry, and col. of the Londonderry Militia. He is in favour of moderate and well-considered reforms, but opposed to the ballot; voted against Mr. Cobden's motion.

FIFE, Earl of (Banffshire), an Irish peer, was born 1814, and married, 1846, Agnes, daughter of seventeenth Earl of Errol. He is lord-lieut. of Banffshire. Is a Liberal, and advocates an extension of the franchise, though he is opposed to the ballot; supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

\*FINLAY, Andrew Struthers (Co. Argyll), son of the late K. Finlay, Esq., was born 1806, and married, 1840, Marion, daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq.; was educated at Harrow. Enters Parliament a Liberal, unpledged, but will give Lord Palmerston a general support; in favour of reforms and sound economy; will support the Lord Advocate's Education Bill.

FITZGERALD, The Right Hon. John David, Q.C. (Ennis), son of a merchant in Dublin, was born 1816, and married, 1846, Rose, daughter of J. O'Donoghue, Esq.; was educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. Is a member of the Irish bar, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1855, and Attorney-General in 1856. He is a Roman Catholic, but not of the Independent opposition party; is in favour of tenant right, secular education, and civil and religious liberty; voted with Ministers on the China question.

FITZGERALD, William Robert Seymour Vesey (Horsham), nephew of the late Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, was born 1817, and married, 1840, Maria, daughter of Dr. Spencer; was educated at Eton and at Oriel Coll., Oxford. Is a barrister of the N. Circuit. He is in favour of free trade and national education, and opposed to the Maynooth grant; voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question, and against Mr. Locke King's motion.

FITZROY, Rt. Hon. Henry (Lewes), next brother and heir-presumptive to Lord Southampton, was born 1807, and married, 1839, Hannah, daughter of the late Baron Rothschild; was educated at Eton. Is lieut.-col. of the London Artillery; has been Under-Secretary of State for Home Department, a Lord of the Admiralty, and sat before the Reform Bill for Great Grimsby. He is in favour of moderate reform, and voted with Government on Mr. Cobden's resolutions, but opposed Mr. Locke King's motion.

FITZWILLIAM, The Hon. Charles William Wentworth (Malton), third surviving son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and brother to Lord Milton, M.P., and the Member for Peterborough, was born 1826, and married, 1854, Anne, daughter of Hon. and Rev. T. L. Dundas; was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and is captain in the W. York Yeomanry. He is a Liberal; in favour of removing religious disabilities; voted against Mr. Cobden's and Mr. Locke King's motions.

FITZWILLIAM, The Hon. George Wentworth (Peterborough), second surviving son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and brother to Lord Milton and the Member for Malton, was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and is a magist, for Northamptonshire. He is a Liberal; in favour of extended franchise, but opposed to the ballot; voted against Mr. Cobden's motion.

\*FOLEY, Henry John Wentworth Hodgkiss (S. Staffordshire), eldest son of J. H. H. Foley, Esq., M.P., was born 1828, and married, 1854, Jane, daughter of the late Lord Vivian; was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Is a dep.-lieut. for Worcestershire and Staffordshire, and late captain in the Worcester Militia. He is a Liberal; in favour of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, extended suffrage, the ballot, and abolition of church-rates; opposed to short Parliaments.

FOLEY, John Hodgkiss (E. Worcestershire), a cousin of Lord Foley, and father of the Member for S. Staffordshire, was born 1797, and married, 1825, a daughter of John Gage, Esq. He is a Liberal, and in favour of a gradual extension of the suffrage; opposed to church-rates. He sat for Droitwich before the passing of the Reform Act, and has sat for the division since 1847. He supported Ministers on the China question.

\*FOLJAMBE, Francis John Savile (E. Retford), son of G. S. Foljambe, Esq., was born 1830, and married, 1856, Gertrude, daughter of third Earl of Gosford; was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He is a Liberal, and an unpledged and independent supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government.

\*FORDE, William Brownlow (Co. Down), son of the Rev. W. B. Forde, and grandnephew of the late Lord Lurgan, was born 1823, and married, 1855, Adelaide, daughter of Gen. the Hon. R. Meade. Is lieut.-col. of the Downshire Militia, and a magist. For Down; was formerly lieut.-col. 67th Foot. He is a supporter of Lord Derby's policy.

FORESTER, The Right Hon. George Cecil Weld (Wenlock), next brother and heir-presumptive to Lord Forester, was born 1807, and is colonel of the 2nd Royal Horse Guards. Was Groom of the Bedchamber to George IV. and William IV., and Comptroller of the Household under Lord Derby. He is of strong Conservative opinions; opposed to the Maynooth grant and abolition of religious disabilities; voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China and Mr. Locke King's motion.

FORSTER, Charles (Walsall), son of a banker of Walsall, who formerly sat for the borough, was born 1815, and married, 1841, Frances, daughter of J. Sartees, Esq.; is a graduate of W. Chester Coll., Oxford, a barrister of the Inner Temple, and dep.-lieut. for Staffordshire. He is in favour of the ballot and extended suffrage, opposed to all religious grants and endowments; supported Ministers against Mr. Cobden's motion, and voted for that of Mr. Locke King.

FORSTER, Sir George, Bart. (Co. Monaghan), was born 1796, and married, first, 1817, Anna, daughter of M. Fortescue, Esq., second, 1855, Charlotte, daughter of W. H. Hume, Esq.; was educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. Is a member of the Irish bar, and a dep.-lieut. for Louth and Monaghan. He is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and paired against Mr. Cobden's motion on China; voted against Mr. Locke King's motion.

FORTESCUE, Chichester Samuel (Louth), next brother and heir-presumptive to Lord Clermont, was born 1823, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics and Chancellor's prizeman. He was formerly a Lord of the Treasury, and is in favour of reform, civil and religious liberty, and the Maynooth grant.

\*FORTESCUE, Hon. Dudley Francis (Andover), son of Earl Fortescue, and brother of Viscount Ebrington, M.P., was born 1820, and married, 1852, Camilla, daughter of the 4th Earl of Portsmouth; was educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Is a dep.-lieut. for Devon, and lately a capt. of the 1st Devon Militia. He is in favour of extended franchise, but opposed to the ballot; will give Lord Palmerston an independent support.

\*FOSTER, William Orme (S. Staffordshire), nephew of the late J. Foster, Esq., M.P. for Bridgnorth, was born 1811, and married, 1845, Isabella, daughter of H. Grazebrook, Esq. Is an extensive ironmaster, and a dep.-lieut. for Staffordshire and Worcestershire. He is a Liberal, and supporter of Lord Palmerston; in favour of electoral reform, extended suffrage, and of the ballot, "if necessary."

FRANKLIN, George William (Poole), a merchant in Bristol, of which city he was twice mayor, was born 1800, and married, 1835, Mary Jane, daughter of the Rev. J. Arden. He is a Conservative, and supporter of Lord Derby's policy, and voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China war.

\*FRASER, Sir William Augustus, Bart. (Barnstable), was born 1826, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Formerly captain in the 1st Life Guards; was elected M.P. for Barnstable in 1852, but not seated on petition. He is a firm supporter of Lord Derby, opposed to the Maynooth grant and to abolition of church-rates.

FREESTON, William Lockyer (Weymouth), a native of the county of Waterford, was born 1804, and married, 1846, Josefa, widow of C. Pratt, Esq. He is a magist, and dep.-lieut. for Dorset and a colonel in the army; served with distinction in the Peninsula on the staff of Sir D. L. Evans in 1836, and also in Syria, and bears several Spanish orders. He is in favour of reform, ballot, and perfect equality of all religious sects; opposed Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China, and voted for Locke King's motion.

FRENCH, Fitzstephen (Co. Roscommon), brother of Lord de Freyne, was born 1801, and married, 1830, Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. H. G. Bennet; was educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. He is a Liberal, and in favour of the Maynooth grant; voted for Ministers on Mr. Cobden's motion.

GALLWEY, Sir William Payne, Bart. (Thirsk), grandson of the late Earl of Dunraven, was born 1805, and married, 1847, Emily, daughter of Sir R. F. Russell, Bart. Is a dep.-lieut. for N. Riding of Yorkshire. He is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant; supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

\*GARD, Richard Sommers (Exeter), son of J. Gard, Esq., manufacturer, of N. Tawton, Devonshire, was born 1797, and married, 1829, a daughter of R. Paine, Esq. Is a dep.-lieut. for Devon, and a dep.-warden of the Stannaries; has served as high sheriff of Devon. He is a Conservative, but approves of Lord Palmerston's policy on the China question.

\*GARNETT, William James (Lancaster), son of W. Garnett, Esq., was born 1818, and married, 1846, Frances, daughter of the late Rev. H. Hale; was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. Is a barrister of the Inner Temple and dep.-lieut. for Lancashire; formerly captain in the Royal Lancashire Militia. He is a Liberal Conservative; in favour of progressive reform and moderate extension of the franchise; opposed to ballot and abolition of Maynooth grant.

GASKELL, James Milnes (Wenlock), son of the late Mr. B. Gaskell, many years M.P. for Maidon, was born 1811, and married, 1832, Mary, daughter of late Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wyn, M.P.; was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford; was formerly a Lord of the Treasury. He is a Conservative, and a follower of the late Sir R. Peel; was absent from the division on Chinese affairs.

\*GEORGE, John, Q.C. (Co. Wexford), a member of the Irish Bar, was born 1804, and married, first, Sarah, daughter of J. M. O'Flaherty, Esq., second, 1848, Mary, daughter of C. L. Carleton, Esq.; is a graduate in honours of Trinity Coll., Dublin, and Crown Prosecutor for the Leinster Circuit. He is a Conservative, but in favour of a modification of tenant right; abstained from voting on the China question.

GIFFORD, Earl of (Totnes), eldest son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, was born 1822, and educated at Eton; was private secretary to Lord Panmure. He is in favour of parliamentary reform, national secular education, and the abolition of church-rates; supported Ministers on the China question.

GILPIN, Richard Thomas (Redfordshire), son of the late Colonel Gilpin, was born 1801, and married, 1831, Louisa, daughter of General G. Browne; was educated at Rugby and at Christ Church Coll., Cambridge. Is colonel of the county Militia and a dep.-lieut. and magist. for Bedfordshire and Bucks. He styles himself a friend of civil and religious liberty, but also a strong supporter of the Protestant constitution in church and state; opposes the Maynooth grant, and supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

\*GILPIN, Charles (Northampton), a native of Bristol, was born 1815, and married, 1840, a daughter of W. Crouch, Esq. Is a member of the Society of Friends, and was formerly a publisher in London. He is "an earnest and thorough Liberal, independent of all parties" in favour of a large extension of suffrage, vote by ballot, and modification or repeal of income-tax; opposed to church-rates and state endowments for religion.

GLADSTONE, Right Hon. William Ewart, D.C.L. (Oxford University), son of a Liverpool merchant, and brother of Sir J. Gladstone, Bart., was born 1809, and married, 1839, Katharine, sister of Sir S. R. Glyne, Bart.; was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was a double first-class man. He has been a Lord of the Treasury, under-secretary for the Colonies, master of the Mint, vice-president of the Board of Trade, president of the Board of Trade, Colonial secretary, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; he formerly sat for Newark, but has represented the University since 1847. He is well known as head of the Peelite party, and professes himself in favour of civil and religious liberty and education; has supported the policy of the Maynooth grant, but is opposed to the ballot; voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question, and is understood to be now a firm opponent



## THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS, NO. II.—LIBERALS.



RIGHT HON. M. T. BAINE'S (LEEDS).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



R. BERNAL OSBORNE (DOVER).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



RIGHT HON. F. HORSMAN (STROUD).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



R. HANBURY (MIDDLESEX).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



HON. F. H. BERKELEY (BRISTOL).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



SERJEANT KINGLAKE (ROCHESTER).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



H. W. WICKHAM (BRADFORD).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



WILLIAM TITE (BATH).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



R. MONCKTON MILNES (PONTEFRACT).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



J. TOWNSEND (GREENWICH).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



W. COX (FINSBURY).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



COLONEL SYKES (ABERDEEN).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



ADMIRAL SIR G. PECKELL (BRIGHTON).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



WYKEHAM MARTIN (WEST KENT).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



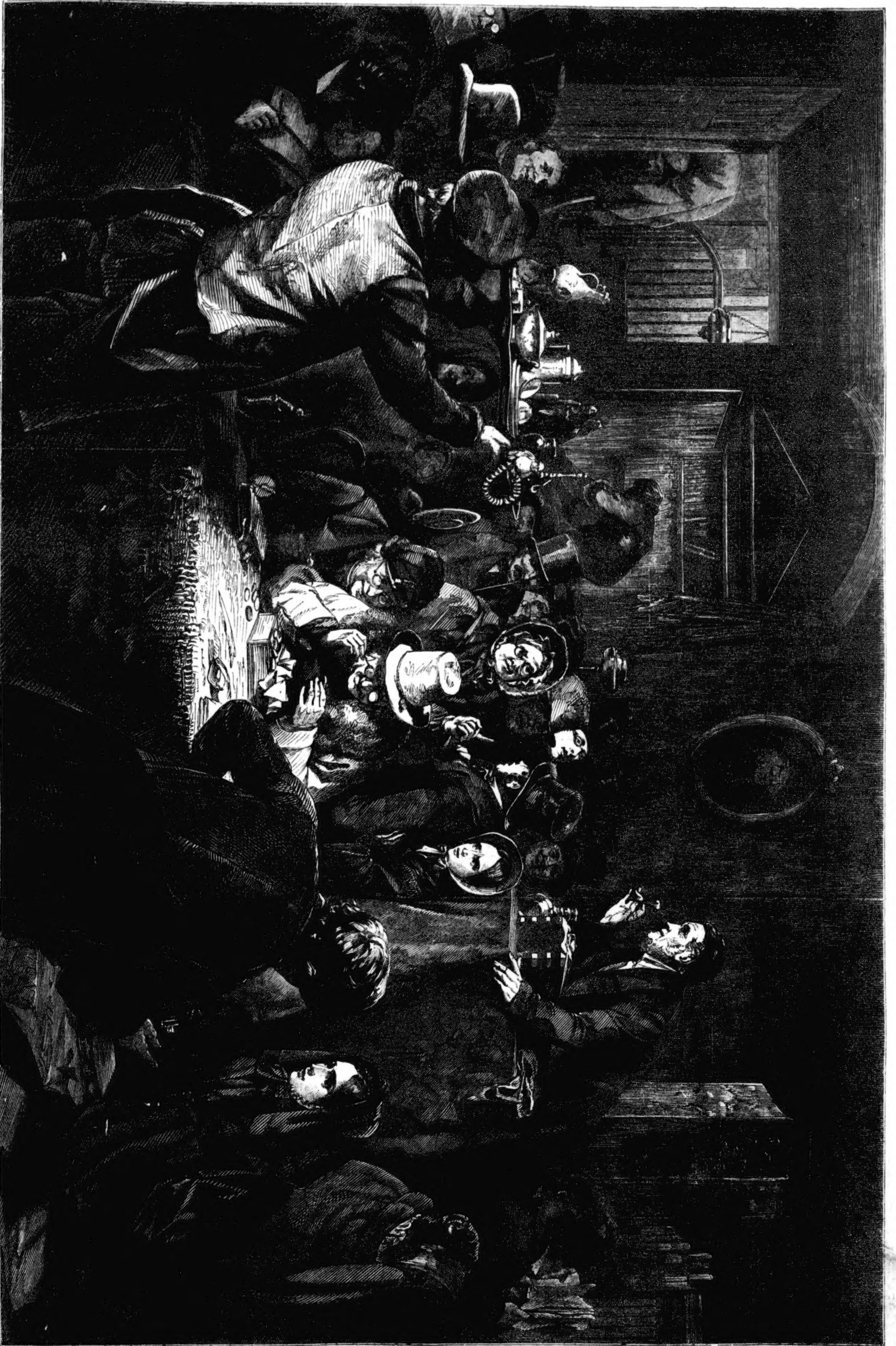
FRANK CROSSLEY (HALIFAX).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



GENERAL WINDHAM (EAST NORFOLK).  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



THE LAST DAY OF THE SALE—FROM A PAINTING BY G. H. O'NEILL IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.





## POSTAL DISTRICT MAP OF LONDON,

(Size 2 Feet 3 Inches by 3 Feet.)

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NOTICE.—Number 99 (the Bugley Number of the "Illustrated Times") and Number 91 (containing engravings of the wreck of the "Northern Belle"), which have been for some time out of print, are again reprinted, and may now be obtained of all the agents. Early application should be made for copies, as no further reprint will be undertaken when the present edition is exhausted.

ERRATA.—Sir Edward Colebrooke is not Member for Hythe, as stated on page 315 a fortnight since, but is Member for Lanarkshire, N.B.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857.

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

OUR readers cannot have failed to see, in a great many questions lately, some very ugly symptoms of a "re-action in slavery." There is a revival in the prospects of that ancient "domestic institution." First and foremost, the party favourable to it in America is decidedly in the political ascendant. The tone of the South is fierce and reckless. Cuba, again, is briskly carrying on its trade in men with Africa, and some among the Americans are for joining in it too—if not for annexing Cuba as part of the proceeding. We may rest assured that great difficulty and danger will attend the question by and by; in fact, it is, of all questions, perhaps the only one likely seriously to embarrass us with the United States.

The matter comes before us just now, not only by reason of the news from the West about it, but because among our public expenses is the usual vote for the African squadron, claiming its discussion and its thousands. The position of England towards slavery is peculiar. We have put ourselves forward for many years now as crusaders in favour of the blacks. We have openly taken up the cudgels for them—emancipated our own slaves—and established a standing fleet to prevent a trade in slaves altogether. This last is the only public work deliberately undertaken with a sentimental or Christian object alone, by our Government. It does not furnish money, as a general rule, for home philanthropic objects, but it has a regular sum forthcoming for this foreign and distant one. Our present object is to urge people to scrutinise this expenditure—its propriety and necessity and administration—most carefully; and to make up their minds what their ultimate policy in the matter is to be.

We suppose we need not say that we detest the slave trade, and think slavery in its present form one of the most ugly things extant; but we likewise see very clearly that the work of the tropics must be done by blacks, precisely as the work of the temperate zone is done by whites. Nature makes that clear enough. In the transition, however, from black slavery to mere black industry, we did not manage wisely. We inflicted irreparable injury on our West India colonies. Well, if that sacrifice were the cause of a pure good, it might be our duty to accept it cheerfully. But we did not give up eating slave-grown sugar; so, in reality, we transferred our support of slavery into another channel. Our trade now is helping to support slavery. Again, by establishing the African squadron, we no doubt stuck to our principle; but still, here again, we pressed hard on the slave. It is our squadron that makes the traders build their craft and stow them in such a way as to heighten the danger and loathsomeness of the sea passage; it is our squadron that sharpens the brutality of the agents of the traffic both in Africa and afloat. Finally, our squadron does not do its work, for the trade goes on. The Brazils have always had slaves while they wanted them; and Cuba still imports them as regularly as any other article of commerce. We have modified the trade—checked it—made it more hazardous—made it more costly; but there it is—we have not put it down. We have turned the dealers in it from traders into smugglers—and that is all. What the process has been to the navy engaged in it, naval men have often told us. It is not competently conducted, because the Admiralty make it half a penal service, and rarely send their high-class commanders there. Meanwhile, it is costly in British money, British health, and British life.

Now, it is high time that we made up our minds what we are going to do. Are we going to "put down" the slave trade? If so, let us have a distinct understanding, together with our French allies, who like ourselves have declared against the principle of slavery, and bring Spain to terms on the subject. Let us blockade Cuba. An American war may arise out of this; but if our first duty on earth is to protect the negro race, we must discharge the duty even at that risk. The system of slavery in America of course would become a national affair if we went to war with them about it, and all prospect of substituting free black labour for it there, would be at an end. Still, even this must be risked, if an overwhelming duty be at stake. But what if by freeing our own blacks, we discharged the greater part of our duty to that race? What, if we have more immediate duties at home—to our whites, huddled up in the "barracoons" of sweating tailors, and gasping in the dens of want and fever which we have in London? What, if we have no hundreds of thousands per annum to spare? What, if the real efficient cause of slavery be not that spirit of trade and money-making, which we share as largely as any planter between the Amazon and the Hudson? These are considerations which will bear as much cogitation as the other ones, and which deserve it quite as well. We invite our readers to ponder them as impartially as possible, and we think we know which way they are likely to decide. At present, our British policy is an unsatisfactory compromise; we do not succeed with our principle, and yet we are suffering in our interests.

A VISIT FROM HER MAJESTY TO BERLIN is talked of as arranged to take place towards the end of the summer. It is said that her Majesty has promised the Prince of Prussia to visit him at Coblenz, and it is thought that on that occasion she will continue her journey to Berlin.

THE OPPOSITION LEADERSHIP—It is far from being a secret that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton resents the nominal leadership of Mr. Disraeli. Nor is he the only obstinate member of the Carlton Club. The "Leader" says—"Lord Malmesbury has recently proved unmanageable. A section is falling off at Mr. Bentinck's instigation. No one can persuade the Earl of Derby that there is any hope for him or his friends, nor even that public affairs are of much consequence to him as a man and a peer. A weak leader makes a weak party."

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

PRINCE ALFRED arrived at Portsmouth from the Continent (via Dover) on the 22nd inst. The Prince of Wales crossed over from Osborne in the Royal Yacht to meet his brother. They went out of harbour under a salute from the shipping.

MR. SAMUEL ANGELL and MR. GEORGE POWNALL, both Fellows of the Institute of Architects, have been appointed assessors to aid the judges in selecting the best designs for the new Government Offices.

A GRAND REVIEW of the whole of the troops quartered at Chatham took place last week on the Lines in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed himself greatly pleased at the conduct of the men. He inspected the cavalry at Canterbury on Thursday week.

FORTY IRON BARGES have been ordered for construction at Blackwall for the purpose of dredging the Nile.

THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING erected to receive Mr. Sheepshanks's munificent gift being on the point of completion, Mr. Sheepshanks has handed over the whole of his pictures and drawings to the Department of Art; and it is understood that they will be exhibited to the public early in June, when the Museum of Art at South Kensington will open.

A NOVEL SCHEME has been propounded for exploring the vast unknown interior of Australia. Mr. Charles Green, son of the aeronaut of that name, proposes, in conjunction with a Mr. Taylor, who has invented a screw propeller, to explore the interior of Australia, by means of the famous Nassau balloon. Scientific men are invited to witness experimental ascents.

MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL, a graceful writer of the minor prose and poetry of our time, and a kind-hearted scholar and gentleman, died last week.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL had no fewer than 1,906 "plumbers" at the City election; Baron Rothschild had 540; Sir James Duke, 442; Mr. Crawford, 64; and Mr. Currie, 117.

THE HEART OF THE QUEEN OF WESTPHALIA, second wife of Jerome Bonaparte, has been placed in an urn and deposited in the tomb of the First Napoleon, the heart of a noble woman, who did not desert her husband in his hour of adversity, though entreated to do so by her father the King of Wurtemberg.

THE LIVERPOOL UNDERWRITERS have presented 1,000 guineas to Mr. Porter, master of the Meteor, for navigating her home from Mobile, though leaky, instead of submitting to enormous charges for repairs at Key West. Mr. Porter succeeded in bringing the ship home by providing himself with a powerful steam pump.

MR. GERALD MASSEY, author of "Craigcrook Castle," and other poems, has issued a prospectus, announcing that he will be glad to arrange for the delivery of certain lectures (chiefly on a poetical text) which he is preparing for the season.

MARSHAL RADETSKY, while walking in his room recently, fell and broke the upper part of the bone of the left thigh.

TENNYSON has in the press a new poem. The subject is, we hear, one of Tennyson's early favourites, King Arthur; being, in fact, a further contribution to his unfinished Epic, "Morte d'Arthur."

MR. ALEXANDER SMITH has also a new poem in the press, devoted to the subject of town and country life.

A VIOLENT SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE (we hear from Erzeroum) was felt a few days ago in the neighbourhood of Munich. The oscillations continued at intervals for thirty-six hours. Several villages in the plain of Bohanek were destroyed, and nearly 180 persons lost their lives.

REITER, one of the cashiers of the Austrian National Bank, has absconded, leaving a deficit of 360,000 florins. He has been apprehended, but no money was found on him: what he has done with his plunder is at present a mystery.

THE STONE-MASONS AND THE CARPENTERS OF LIVERPOOL have struck for an increase of wages, on the grounds that their pay is not equal to what is given in London and Manchester, and that the price of provisions is high.

MR. THOMAS BAKING, Member for Huntingdon, will be the new Lord of the Admiralty in the place of Sir Robert Peel.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE presented the 93rd Highlanders with a new pair of colours on Friday (the 22nd) on the Dover heights. Unfortunately, it rained throughout the ceremony. The old colours were presented by the late Duke of Wellington in 1834. The regiment is under orders for China.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF BRUSSELS has, after long and grave deliberation, decided that the public shall have restored to it the right of hissing debutantes at theatres, of which right it was some time ago deprived.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH LINE from Madras to Ceylon has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government of India. It will pass through the French territory on the coast, and there will be a station at Pondicherry.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY seems to have come to an end sooner than was expected. It was formally prorogued on Wednesday week until the 10th of July.

PILGRIMAGES TO JERUSALEM have become within late years very frequent in France and Germany, where they are organised on the same principles as pleasure trips from London to Herne Bay and back.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE, before leaving Paris, handed to the Prefect of Police a sum of 5,000 francs, to be devoted to his name to acts of charity.

DIED, a few days since, the horse that carried the late Sir Charles Colville at the battle of Waterloo. The horse must have been at least forty-seven years of age, and was, perhaps, the last of the equine race present at that memorable battle.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE will open Oathorpe Park, Birmingham, on the 1st proximo. The day is likely to be observed as a general holiday.

A GREAT NUMBER OF THE HUNGARIAN POLITICAL REFUGEES located in London have applied for passports at the Austrian Legation, having embraced the Emperor's act of clemency.

THE WIFE OF A MANCHESTER LABOURER, who indulged in the cannibal habit of eating raw meat, was choked the other day in consequence.

THE "RECORD" has deserted Mr. Spooner. We read in its last number:—"It may be matter for calm deliberation whether Mr. Spooner's method of conducting the Maynooth discussion is the best, or whether it might not be conducted with better prospects of success by some of the younger Members of the House."

PRINCE METTERNICH attained his eighty-fourth year on the 15th instant. He is in perfect health, and will take a journey into Bohemia in June. He has just had copies made of an unpublished work of his, "Hungary, before, during, and after 1848," to be distributed among his friends.

THE OBJECT OF PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO BERLIN, it is stated in various well-informed quarters, has been to arrange a meeting of sovereigns, to take place at Dresden or Aix-la-Chapelle. The Emperors of the French and of Russia and Austria, together with the German Kings, will form, it is said, this royal congress.

GUTTA SERENA, in plates as thin as paper, is said to have been found highly beneficial in cases of gout and rheumatism. Slight irritation of the skin is sometimes induced, but this is temporary.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SIERRA LEONE is to be offered to a native African, in the person of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, once a slave boy, now a missionary at Abeokuta.

M. EUGENE SUE is seriously ill in Savoy, and an eminent physician summoned by telegraph has left Lyons to attend him.

A BANQUET was given on Saturday, at the Albion, Aldersgate Street, by the members of the Home Circuit to Mr. Baron Channell, on his elevation to the judicial bench.

THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY was held at the London Tavern on Friday week. The Duke of Wellington presided; and Mr. Robert Bell, Mr. James Hannay, and other gentlemen of literary celebrity, were present.

BARON MAROCHETTI is engaged on a colossal monument to the Duke of Wellington, which will be raised in St. Paul's, if the design meets the approval of the Government.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE was to arrive in England yesterday (Friday). THE CLOP OF APPLES AND PEARS is reported to be very promising.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of a new cavalry college at Richmond, Surrey, was laid by Viscountess Combermere on Monday.

IN THE ASSAULT ON THE MALAKOFF, a French soldier cried out, "I am hit on the head by a ball!" "If you are wounded," said one of the officers, "go to the hospital!" "I prefer going into Sebastopol!" cried he, and he continued with the attacking party.

GENERAL TOTILKEEN has fixed the first week in September for visiting England. A banquet is to be given to him in London by the officers of the Royal Engineers.

MARSHAL VAILANT is said to have communicated to the French Academy the discovery that anesthetics (ether, chloroform, &c.), have the power of destroying all kinds of insects inimical to the preservation of corn.

A COMMITTEE has been organised with a view of raising a fund for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Mr. Frederick Scott Archer—the discoverer of the application of collodion to the photographic process.

M. CHARLES THURNESSEN, a Paris banker and shareholder, has absconded to America, with debts estimated at not less than £600,000.

WREN'S ORIGINAL MODEL OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL will be exhibited at the Museum of Art, South Kensington.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE rumour which reached me last week, as to the journalistic coup d'état intended by the Conservatives, though well founded, is this week supplanted by more positive information. It is now certain that the leading members of the Carlton Club have determined upon rescuing the "Morning Herald" from the state of imbecility into which, by the gross carelessness of its recent conductors, it has been suffered to lapse. Within the last few days the journal is said to have passed into the hands of a new proprietor, who are now busy with arrangements for restoring it to its former position. With regard to the "Standard," the present intention is that it shall be doubled in size, that the price be reduced to twopenny, and that a morning as well as an evening edition shall be published. Backed by all the resources of the "Morning Herald" staff, it will thus become a most serious rival to the existing cheap daily press.

The annual *conversations* of the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers was held on Tuesday, and was thronged. The Oude Princes, and all the literary and scientific celebrities of London, were there. Among the articles exhibited were a splendid clock and a pair of handsome candelabra, presented to Mr. Charles Manby, the well-known secretary to the Institution. The other portion of the testimonial—a cheque for two thousand pounds—was not exhibited.

MR. CHARLES READE—a talented novelist, a good scholar, and a clever man—is a dreadful hobby-rider, and exhibits himself to the greatest disadvantage in these equestrian performances. He is now mounted on the question of French dramatic copyright, and English infringement of the law; and he has published a most ridiculous letter, in which he is going to "gibbet the said treaty, from California to Calcutta," and perform other large feats. A little blood-letting, cooling applications, and abstinence from pen and ink, would do a great deal of good to Mr. Reade.

There was an interesting sale of literary copyrights by Messrs. Southgate and Barrett on Tuesday last, at which representatives of all the large publishing firms were present. Warburton's "Crescent and the Cross," a book which has already gone through thirteen editions, realised 420 guineas. Evelyn's "Diary," on account of the very doubtful title of the copyright, fetched only £110. Pepys's "Diary," for the permission to publish the original edition of which the large sum of £2,000 was paid to the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College, and a further sum of £1,000 for the right to include in a recent edition such portions of the "Diary" as had been omitted when the book was first printed, only produced £310. There was a similar hitch as to title with regard to this copyright. Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," in eight volumes—a work for which the authoress received merely £2,000, and of which there has already been sold something like 15,000 sets, producing a profit to the publisher of no less than £20,000—was strongly contested for, Mr. H. G. Bohn, Messrs. Chambers, Hurst and Blackett, and Kent and Co., being the chief bidders. It was eventually knocked down to Messrs. Kent and Co. for £6,900. Sir Bernard Burke's genealogical and heraldic works realised £4,900. These works, however, were sold subject to the payment of an annuity of £400 to the family of the author so long as the books shall continue to be reprinted.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

I OUGHT to have spoken before this of the new serial, entitled "The Life of Sir John Falstaff," illustrated by that most vigorous of evergreens, George Cruikshank, with an imaginary biography of the knight, by Mr. Robert Brough. The first number appeared at the commencement of the month, and the work is to be completed in ten parts, each part containing two illustrations from George's burin. Of those given this month, the best is decidedly the portrait of the "ton of man." There he sits in all his exuberance of stomach, one hand resting on his knee, the other on his sword, while on the table beside him stands a brimming bumper of sack. The drawing and execution are perfect, though there is a little hardness, a little Fagin-ish expression about the nose and mouth, scarcely compatible with my notions of "fat Jack." The second engraving, representing Falstaff when a boy, breaking Skogan's head at the Court Gate, is simply what we have seen a hundred times in George's illustrations to the "Tower of London," or any other mediæval book. There we find the Cruikshankian faces, and above all, the Cruikshankian shanks, with their wonderful development of calf and sinew, and their attenuated ankles; there, in fact, we find those mannerisms which for the last fifty years the immortal George has delighted in exhibiting.

MR. BROUGH deserves very great commendation for as much of his portion of the work as I have seen. His task is a most difficult one, but he has entered into it with much spirit; and though traces of modern comic writing are to be found here and there, he has most successfully managed to imbue himself with the spirit and characteristics of the age, while his history is flavoured with a genial fun, which is very foreign to most productions of a similar character.

The "National Magazine" has reached its first volume. On its first production, I was compelled to criticise this periodical in a somewhat severe strain; I do not see any reason to depart from my original opinion. Some of the articles are intensely æsthetic and high-artistic, others are most juvenile and young lady-like. The criticisms might have been written by the members of the Syncretic Society, the "Amusing Stories" by the "agreeable rattles" of the Whittington Club, and the few good papers by recognised authors throw into deeper shadow the feebleness of the rest. Many of the engravings are well chosen and carefully worked.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

## HAYMARKET.

"MY son Diana!" the new farce at the Haymarket, is a translation by Mr. A. Harris of a French piece, called "Monsieur ma fille." The translator need scarcely have gone to France, however; for the "Dead Shot" and the "Eton Boy" are not only pieces of the same genre, but bear so close a resemblance to "Monsieur ma fille" as to lead one to imagine that the French authors must have been acquainted with one or both of them. The plot is simple enough: a retired tradesman has educated his daughter into an unpleasant, trousered tomboy, who slaps her intended husband on the back, and so disgusts him, that he makes love to her quiet cousin. Pique and jealousy bring the young lady to a sense of her position, and to the resumption of her proper attire. The principal parts are well played by Miss Oliver and Mr. Buckstone.

DECIPHERERS ON THEIR TRIAL.—The skill and good faith of Assyrian decipherers have been put to a voluntary test. From amongst the Cuneiform records, which are being edited and published by Sir Henry Rawlinson at the expense of the Government, a long inscription of nearly 1,000 lines was selected; and three lithographed copies were placed in the hands respectively of Sir Henry Rawlinson, in London; of Dr. Hincks, in Ireland; and of Mr. Fox Talbot, at Laycock Abbey; and the gentlemen were invited to send in their translations by a certain day, each under a sealed envelope which should be opened by a committee in London, named for the purpose. Dr. Oppert, of Paris, also, who has made some progress in the study of the inscriptions, was admitted, subsequently, at his own request, to join in the trial. The translations were made, and the committee met. Dean Milman presided, and Dr. Whewell, Mr. Grote, and Sir Gardner Wilkinson, were in attendance. The envelopes were opened, and it was found that the translations of Sir Henry Rawlinson, of Dr. Hincks, and of Mr. Fox Talbot were found to be identical in sense, and very generally in words also, whilst it appeared to be merely owing to Dr. Oppert's very imperfect acquaintance with the English language that a difficulty was found in bringing his version into unison with the others.

IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The dead body of a woman was found last week in an empty house in Walter's Terrace, Commercial Road. A little boy, her son, was kneeling by her side, endeavouring to induce her to rise. The woman had suffered greatly from fatigue last Saturday, when she had walked a great many miles, canvassing for her son, who was a candidate for admission into the British Orphan Asylum. A verdict of Natural Death has been returned by a coroner's jury.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—J. H. May, William Taylor, and G. D. Myers, were on Wednesday again brought up at Guildhall on the charge of conspiracy to defraud Mr. Gorman, manufacturer, Lurgan, Ireland; some particulars of which charge have already appeared in this journal. A very lengthened examination took place, the result of which was that the three prisoners were committed for trial—Taylor and Myers being admitted to bail, and May, in default of finding the requisite securities, being again conveyed to Newgate.



## THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THIRD NOTICE.

MR. G. B. O'NEILL, in his "Last Day of the Sale" (541), has caught great felicity the varied aspects, both grave and gay, of a sale by auction, than which there are few more bustling and few sadder sights. Household gods are being shattered on the hearth, the home the family scattered far and wide—to be separated, perchance, by mount and stream, and sea. And over all presides the inexorable, immovable, impartial as Rhodantheus, judging the good and the bad articles, and knocking them down with a hammer as unsparing as Time his scythe, and Death his sickle.

When the carpets are hung out of the windows, and the bills are up, something to be mourned. Widows are weeping, and orphans are because they are desolate; and spendthrifts are vainly repenting, or are sighing after their departed prosperity. Still there are lighter aspects to every auction. You will always find at a sale a young couple, who, like all young couples, are always wanting something to complete their felicity in the way of upholstery; for what says the old proverb:—

"Alla molina, ed alla spasa,  
Sempre manca qualcosa cosa."

By the mill and by the bride there is always something wanted." There is also another young couple, not married yet, but who hope to be soon, and who come, not to bid, but to indulge in Alnaselar-like dreams of the times they are sure to want when they are married; and there is that wonderful old lady, who seems to have nothing to do but to go about to sales, who always bids fiercely, and yet never seems to have anything knocked down to her. Mr. O'Neill's speciality is the delineation of social character; and the clever picture which he this year exhibits, indicates anything but retrogression. The busy crowd of bidders and buyers (a very difficult thing to manage, by the way) are brought excellently into composition; and the expression of the two chattering sly-looking old professional dealers, who are examining the coins, is full of quaint humour. There is a touch of poetry too in the female—an old and devoted servant of the family, probably—who is silently weeping in a corner, and in the man in the background, who is bringing the bedding down stairs. So they will sell all up. Friends who live "in style," and friends who live in no style at all! Mr. G. Robbins will some day be "honoured with instructions to sell" every crib of our first-born, and the bed on which we die. We keep going, going, and we shall be gone, many of us, it may be, before Mr. O'Neill has time to prepare another canvas for another picture.

No. 345, "Uncle Tom and his Wife for Sale." Sir E. Landseer, R.A. visitors to the Royal Academy have to thank Sir Edwin Landseer for an entirely novel sensation. Of laughable pictures, in the undesirable sense, there is seldom a scarcity on the walls of the Exhibition. But here is an intentionally funny picture which we can honestly roar at. It is perhaps the funniest picture that ever was painted. Generally speaking, good comedy does not harmonise well with oil colours. It might be difficult to explain why; but such is undeniably the case. Perhaps it is that the favour of a joke is so volatile that it evaporates during the laborious process of painting; or perhaps we have so exalted a respect for the painter's vocation that we do not like to see him enter the lists with the mere caricaturist and sketcher, who, armed with familiar weapons, will probably get the best of him. This picture is a purely exceptional case. It is the broadest breadth of fun; and yet it would not have been funny had it been painted with anything less than the utmost skill of a great master. The subject is two black Dutch pugs, male and female, torn from a happy home, and exposed for sale in a public mart. They are chained up for the first time in their lives, and they don't know what to make of it. A terrible whip hangs near them, the stimulus of which they have doubtless been already familiarised with. As will frequently happen with couples of low organisation, the husband is the most abject and least capable of enduring suffering. Uncle Tom is not merely howling, but blubbering. His pink, healthy tongue protrudes; his eyes "distil amber and plum-tree gum," while his sobbing tears roll rather than trickle down his more or less innocent nose. His bony legs refuse to perform their office, and but for a friendly wall, he would be grovelling on the flags. He is miserable! His little scheme of life is upset. He is going somewhere where there is no lump sugar, or cold chicken. He has no philosophy—he can but howl! howl! howl!—and his jailors are men of stone. He doesn't care twopence for his wife; she, on the contrary, displays gruesome sympathy with her wretched half, through her own sufferings. Her woe-begone look up to his face, in which are mingled, with a score of other expressions, distress for his sufferings, hopeless yearning for protection, and disappointment generally to find him, under trying circumstances, very far from being the pug she had taken him for, is indescribably ludicrous. For this one gem of real English humour and excellent painting, we can absolve Sir Edwin Landseer for acres of pet grayhound, kid glove, and walking-stick platitudes.

No. 534, "The Water Carrier, Seville." R. Ansell. A more striking illustration of the advantage of "change of air" to an artistic constitution was never displayed than in the marked improvement of this painter since he has withdrawn himself from those north country latitudes, with the scenery and natural products of which, in spite of his undoubted ability, he was beginning to tire us. This is one of three important Spanish pictures in the present Exhibition, to which none of the painter's previous works will bear a moment's comparison. As an excellent painter of animals and observer of rustic character, Mr. Ansell required no addition to his reputation. But as a rich, warm colourist, there are probably few amongst his most sanguine admirers who expected he would make his appearance. He has done so, nevertheless; and the reason why he had not done so before, is apparently because he did not go earlier to Spain. He has caught the true Spanish spirit—in character, scenery, and atmosphere—most admirably. The glowing little female figure on the right of the present picture cannot be more highly or justly praised, than by the assertion that it will bear comparison with some of the best Iberian studies of John Philip. The wrinkled, hickory-faced old water carrier himself, is a masterly bit of character.

No. 53, "From the early life of Queen Elizabeth," is a meritorious canvas by Mr. W. J. Grant, representing an episode of the Queen's (when Princess) harsh imprisonment in the Tower, when the only kindness she received was from a little boy who used to run into her room every morning with a present of fresh flowers. The chubby little rogue, holding up his flowers for the Princess to inhale their sweet odour, and the dolorous, prison-worn, yet equally magnanimous looks of the captive Princess, are rendered with great force and truth.

No. 125, "Kate Nickleby at Madame Mantalini's." W. P. Frith, R.A. This with its companion (No. 152), "A London Flower Girl," are the only works exhibited by Mr. Frith in the present collection. Both would be as creditable to an artist of third or fourth-rate reputation. The figure called "Kate Nickleby," looks like a portrait of George Sand in her youthful days. The points of identification with Mr. Dickens's heroine are a mantle held in the "young person's" hand, and the reflection in a cheval glass of a lady being fitted with some articles of millinery. The dress and accessories are painted with the artist's usual prettiness and rotundity; but, beyond them, the picture is destitute of any merit whatsoever. The "London Flower Girl" is a chubby wench, bearing a basket of geraniums and other plants. These are well painted, as is also the street background. But the girl herself is no more like a London flower girl than her ill-assorted companion is like Kate Nickleby. The London flower girls are a race apart—brazen, humorous, and for the most part with a marvellous turn for business. They have distinct external characteristics, which Mr. Frith has shown himself incapable of appreciating. Some years ago, when this artist exhibited his "Monsieur Jourdain," we thought a new painter of character had arisen among us. Since then he has given us a series of Ivanhoe-like Don Quixotes, Fagin-like Alexander Pops, and Dutch Doll-like clothes props of modern tailoring, that have quite dispelled the illusion.

We have not much to say in favour of Mr. W. E. Frost's "Narcissus" (11) which is a genteel compromise between the Academic nude and the Savile House poses plastiques. There are three nymphs, very smoothly and prettily painted, and quite proper. Mr. Frost's aspiration seems to tend towards becoming a "Family Fitty," or a "Hilton for the use of schools."

No. 39, "A Syrian Scheik—Egypt." J. T. Lewis. A small, half-length study, rather slightly painted, exactly in the manner of the same artist's water-colour productions. It has been humorously stated that Mr. Lewis's practice is to paint a picture in body colour, and put varnish on a glass over it, according to whether he wishes it to pass for a work in oil or water-colours. The present specimen certainly bears out the perplexing theory. Nevertheless, in whatever medium it has been painted, it is a marvellous representation of character, warmth, and, above all, daylight.

## EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.

To the originators of this Exhibition, which has now reached its fourth year, we must certainly accord the merit of having familiarised the English public with the works of many French artists whose very existence was previously unknown to thousands even among those of our countrymen who had visited France, and who were thoroughly acquainted with the pictorial contents of the Luxembourg, the Louvre, and the Palace of Versailles.

At Versailles, no living painter but Horace Vernet (and he only as a battle-painter) is represented.

At the Louvre, modern art is only exemplified in the works of painters who have departed this life, and who have accordingly no further disputes to settle with the Academy.

At the Luxembourg Gallery, which is specially dedicated to the reception of works of living artists, the walls are for the most part covered with the compositions of those painters who, in an artistic sense, are dead—an easy explanation of this being found in the fact that the judges who decide on the acceptance or rejection of the pictures, are themselves very much like ghosts. Out of the five French artists who, at the Universal Exhibition of 1855, received medals of honour (of which only nine were given), Horace Vernet, Ingres, and Delacroix were alone represented at the Luxembourg; and it is well known that Delacroix was only admitted through the special interference of Thiers, when Thiers was at the head of the Ministry. Of Decamps or of Meissonier (the other two Frenchmen who were placed in the class above the first-class), not a specimen is to be seen in the gallery devoted to living French artists!

Both these admirable painters are represented in the little gallery, or rather room, in Pall Mall, and, if we remember rightly, Decamps appears there for the first time. Decamps is less known in England than any other of the best French painters of the present day. The others, if excluded from the Luxembourg, have shown themselves from time to time at the Paris Annual Exhibition, but Decamps has suffered for years past from the most terrible affliction that can befall a painter—that is to say, blindness—so that when his pictures were exhibited at the Universal Exhibition of 1855, they had for many of the visitors all the charm of novelty. As a colourist, Decamps appears to us quite unrivalled, and on a small scale all his qualities are shown in the little picture called "The Slave Dealer," which is now being exhibited in Pall Mall. Decamps has lived long—nearly all his life—in the East, and accordingly the subjects of his paintings are for the most part oriental. In the "Slave Dealer" we have simply the figure of the slave dealer himself, occupying the centre of the picture, and that of a young girl, chained, and crouching to the ground; but both the figures are admirable. The slave dealer is a brilliantly coloured Turk, with a rich shawl thrown round his head, and a long dagger glittering in his sash; a prosperous-looking speculator, who, as far as any ferocity of countenance is concerned, looks no more like our conventional type of the slave dealer than the Jew and Christian advertising tailors of the East and West end may be supposed to do—perhaps not quite so much. The blue Eastern sky, the well known enamel-like white wall, and the general warmth of the colouring, make this picture a very fair specimen of Decamps's general style.

Meissonier contributes three pictures—"The Chess Players" (115), painted some years since, is superior to the two others, which bear the date of the present year, and which were probably executed specially for the Pall Mall exhibition. In the "Chess Players" every detail is perfect, and moreover every detail is rendered with a due regard to proportion. The faces of the players are full of expression, and were it not for the chess-board, the picture might be supposed to represent some important interview between two great diplomatists.

Horace Vernet sends a small picture (which, though small for Vernet, would be gigantic for Meissonier), entitled "The Combat." In the background, each on the summit of a mound, are two castles. A gigbet with a human body hanging from it, shows (to adopt the well-known sarcasm) that the scene takes place in a civilised country. A knight in armour, with visor down, the presumed owner of one of the castles, has with his lance perforated the breast of the horse who bears the knight (also in full battle array) to whom the other castle may be supposed to belong. The spear has broken in the horse's breast, and the animal has sunk on to his knees; while his rider has fallen back in his saddle, and is about to receive on his forehead the entire weight of his successful opponent's battle-axe. Horses and men are admirably painted. The most exciting moment imaginable in such a contest has been seized upon, and the painting is vigorous in the extreme; nor is it less dramatic from the fact that the visors of the combatants are down, the expression of the faces being thus left entirely to the imagination. This, however, is far from being one of Horace Vernet's best works. It is dated 1857.

By Eugène Isabey, one of the best of the French colourists, we have two paintings, which exhibit the architecture and costume of Brittany (92 and 93); a sea piece (91); and a hunting party, of the time of Louis XIII., just setting out for the day's sport. This last is one of his best productions.

Rosa Bonheur, whom the frequenters of this exhibition appear to consider the greatest artist the French school has produced, and who certainly paints with much truthfulness and much feeling, has two pictures in the exhibition, "Wasp, a thoroughbred Skye Terrier" (12), and "Denizens of the Highlands" (14); the latter is very beautiful. The faces of the cattle, their coats, the herbage at their feet, their very breath, are exquisitely given. Two other members of the Bonheur family exhibit pictures, one memoir, and some other publications relating to the favourite artist, are offered for sale, and Edouard Dubufe has sent her portrait (40). She is represented with her hand resting on the head of an ox. Her countenance is very expressive and somewhat masculine, but not more so than the fair owner desires, if we may judge by the hair being parted down the side. The face is less delicate than that of Georges Sand in her youth, but more so than that of Mr. Eliza Cook.

M. Duveau exhibits a large picture, which he calls "The Seven Sins," (43). We will not say that the picture itself constitutes an eighth; we will merely say that we do not like it; that the female personifications look like so many bad women, but that the artist has failed to give their distinct expressions of badness.

Madame Herbelin's portraits may be found interesting. She contributes two of the Empress Eugénie—one pretty, the other less so. The other subjects are Alexandre Dumas, *filz*, who is a very blonde sort of negro, Rossini, and Prince Napoleon at the age of five months—at which very tender age he is made to resemble the Napoleon family in a most remarkable manner.

Hamon, who contributed such exceedingly pretty pictures to the Universal Exhibition of 1855, has sent one specimen which will give no fair idea of his usually delicate and graceful style. "A Young Girl Asleep" (50) is rather a pretty girl; but M. Hamon should not have put her to sleep in a villainous red cloak, in which this naturally fair young lady looks as red, as hot, and as vulgar as the cloak itself. On the young lady's lap is a box full of butterflies; by her side are two pigeons. Whether the butterflies are emblematic, we are unable to say, nor can we state to what extent the pigeons are typical. The poppies in the background of course suggest that the young girl is asleep—a fact, however, of which we are made sufficiently aware by the arrangement of the eyelids.

Couture, the painter of the celebrated "Decadence of the Romans" (and not "Decadence of the Italians," as one of our contemporaries lately had it), has sent a dull, almost a dreary picture, entitled "The Minstrel" (29). The audience would be more lively without such a minstrel, and the minstrel more lively without such an audience. Some of the heads are finely painted, but the colour generally is muddy.

Ary Scheffer's "Christ Crowned with Thorns" (142) is like every other Christ by the same painter. It may be said, however, that his conception of the Saviour can scarcely be supposed to vary; and why should it, when it enables him to paint a head which expresses so much holiness and so much suffering? St. Matthew tells us that "they stripped Him, and put on Him a scarlet robe." The flesh in M. Scheffer's picture is excellently painted, although not precisely like *living* flesh; but the robe he has painted can hardly be called scarlet.

Edouard Frère contributes several *mayonnaises* and pink creams, in the midst of which we distinguish pyramids, camels, or some other objects characteristic of the East (64–69). They are the most indigestible-looking compositions we have seen for some time.

Gudin, the great French marine painter, has never had any very great success in the country which professes to rule the waves. Certainly Gudin does not rule the waves in the sense which would indicate stiffness; but he has authority over them for all that, and in his "Coast Scene" (72), we can almost see them breaking over the rocks. The colouring of Gudin's picture is very brilliant, and it is even said to be natural. As to the sea there can be no doubt, but we cannot help fancying that M. Gudin's truthfulness has perished on those azule-like rocks.

A RUSSIAN CANARD.—A St. Petersburg letter, in the "Czas" of Cracow, gives the following extraordinary story, which, we conceive, must come under the category of "canard."—"A tragical drama has just taken place here. The agent of Count Sch., who had been to the bank to receive a sum of 15,000 roubles, lost the packet of notes on his way home. The money was picked up by a clerk, who, instead of giving the property at once to the owner, followed him to his house, and inquired the name of the person who lived there. The finder of the money then returned home, hesitating in his own mind how he should act. When he arrived there, a violent quarrel took place between him and his wife, the latter wishing to keep the money. The clerk, however, on the following morning, went to the house of the Count to deliver up the property; but the latter would not receive it, saying that his agent had committed suicide in the night in consequence of the loss. Overcome with remorse, the clerk returned home, where he found that, during his absence, his wife had hanged herself from vexation at not having kept the money. He immediately cut down the body, and hanged himself with the same rope!"

THE GREAT SHREWSBURY PEERAGE CASE.—The claim of Lord Talbot to the earldom of Shrewsbury is now at length fairly before the House of Lords; it directly involves the first and oldest earldom in the land, and indirectly affects estates of the actual value of £40,000. The earldom was originally conferred in 1142, upon John Talbot, the great Earl of Shrewsbury, from whom it descended in a straight line for seven generations. The elder branch becoming then extinct (in 1617), the earldom descended upon the male heirs of Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, K.G., as representative of Gilbert, third son of the second earl, and was enjoyed by them successively down to the year 1856, when it became extinct by the death of Bertram Arthur Talbot, the late earl, at Lisbon. Earl Talbot now claims to be entitled to the earldoms of Shrewsbury, Westford, and Waterford, as nearest heir-male of the said Sir Gilbert Talbot, through the second marriage of his son John, and consequently as nearest heir-male of the body of the first earl. The only heirs of Lordship's claim are three in number—first, the Duke of Norfolk, as guardian of the interests of his infant son, to whom the late Earl bequeathed his magnificent property of Alton Towers; secondly, the Princess Donna Pamphili of Rome, as only surviving child of John, sixth earl; and, thirdly, Major Talbot, of Castle Talbot, county Wexford, as a rival claimant to the title. In case the House of Lords should decide that Earl Talbot's claim is "not proven," that of Major Talbot will be submitted for their Lordships' decision. The Major, as we understand, traces his pedigree up to William, fourth son of George, the fourth earl, who was made a Knight of the Garter for valiant conduct at the battle of Stoke, June 16, 1447.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1857-8.—The estimates of the army services for 1857-8 were issued last week. For the effective services, the sum required is £4,045,300, being a decrease on the revised estimates of 1856-7 of £4,983,500. For non-effective services the estimates amount to £2,221,875, which is a decrease on the revised estimates of 1856-7 of £18,519. The total estimates for effective and non-effective services for 1857-8 amount to £11,247,335, being a decrease on the revised estimates of 1856-7 of £9,001,840, and on the original estimates of 1856-7, a decrease of no less than £28,751,240.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—A new light has been thrown upon the American story which we last week printed under this head. It is now said that the whole thing was got up to disparage the force of circumstantial evidence generally, and thus to affect the minds of the jury in the Burdett case. The corpse which was identified as that of Miss Bloom (who afterwards reappeared in her body as she lives, turned out to have borne not so many points of resemblance to that young lady as appeared from the testimony. Moreover, it seems that the corpse presented evidence of having been undressed and laid out in the ordinary manner, before being dressed and placed as it was found. When found it exhibited no traces of any struggle. It was stretched at full length, decently composed, with the eyes closed, and the hands folded across the breast. It is certainly a remarkable affair, however viewed.

## THE DERBY DAY.

THE Derby day is emphatically the Londoners' holiday—on no other day throughout the year do the aristocratic, the middle, and the lower classes of society take their pleasure in common. On this particular Wednesday preceding Whitsun week, London disengages itself of the grey, the idle, the curious, and the speculative. The road is still the road—although not that of hy-gone years, for the nightly rail now contributes its means of access, and thousands prefer to save their money and their time by exchanging the tax-cart, the gig, and the four-horse coach for the locomotive, which runs with its hundred thousands direct to Epsom. The plain is covered—literally alive with the human and equine world. The stands are crowded; vehicles—aristocratic and plebeian, stylish and snobbish, tasteful and unpretending—line the course. Dorsing, monarch of the grand stand, ever civil, ever accommodating, has sent forth his numberless Mercenaries with lists of the horses and the riders, and every one has already named the winner. A hum, a buzz, a murmur pervades the vast crowd, above which rise strains of popular music, the vociferations of showmen, and the appeals of itinerant vendors. Three o'clock, and the bell rings. "There is mounting in hot haste;" rushing to the starting-post; clambering for a good view; bustle, struggle, clamour, fearful excitement. See, a yelling cur followed by the indignant clerk of the course, with thong prepared for mischief, runs across the course; a stray, adventurous "gent" essays to join his friends on the other side, and a crowd of police, for once in the way, pursue and arrest the daring spirit. The noise is at its height; the fever has reached a crisis. "Off!" echoes along the line. A pause—a lull—a moment of frightful suspense. "Where are they?" "Here they are!" Which?—what?—who?—where? Now for it!—hark!—mind!—don't!—there they go!—in they come!—bravo! hurrah! Blink Bonny wins by a neck. The fact determined, thousands sweep from the field, for the other races are but an anti-climax after the Derby has been run.

Before, however, they have fairly left the course, the telegraph is at work communicating the result to every town of note in the kingdom; and London newspapers hasten to tell the tale of the great race to the swarms of hapless absentees. The happy cockneys having packed up their hampers and harnessed their drags, in a glorious state of excitement induced by potatoes pottle-deep, and their own successes or mishaps, wend their way homewards. Direful disasters, droll adventures, rare risks, odd occurrences, and curious *contretemps*, distinguish the scene of the upward journey; but by dusk the great majority are housed, and when night has cast her mantle over the town, the revellers of the day are sleeping away their cares and fatigues, unless remorse and bitter disappointment disturb their rest.

If the owner of Blink Bonny hoped for success, he must have been regarded as sanguine by the dilettante of the turf; for the betting against him was thirty to one before the start. Nor did the horse which came in second, Black Tommy, nor that which followed him to the winning-post, Adamas, occupy a more favourable position in the estimation of the betting public. Tournament was the favourite, after him Saunterer, and then Skirmisher, the odds against which were respectively four to one, six to one, and seven to one; and after these came several other horses, before any of the winners found a place. "Such," says the philosopher, "is life." "Such," says the betting man, "is horses!"

Quoting the official list, the winners stand as follow:—

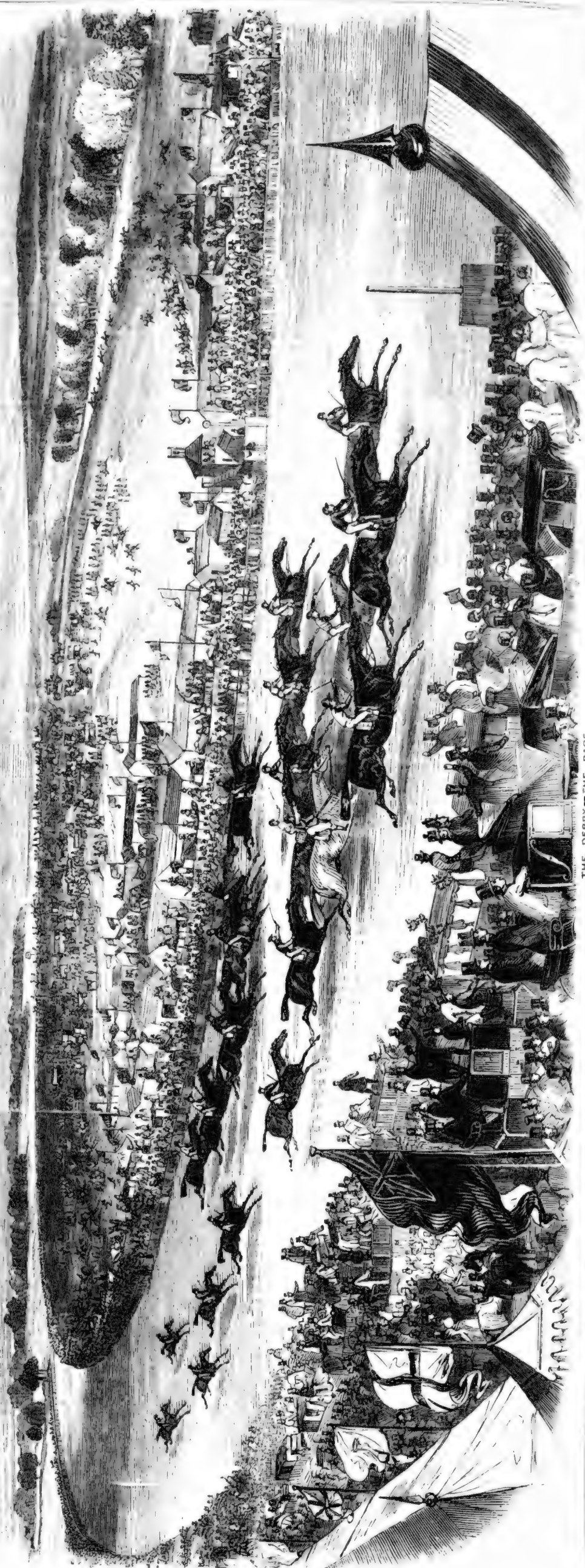
Blink Bonny	1
Black Tommy	2
Adamas	3
Stratbaver	4

Thirty ran. Won by a neck. A head between second and third.





THE DERBY—THE ROAD



THE DERBY—THE RACE



## THE BADDINGTON PEERAGE.

BEING THE LIVES OF THEIR LORDSHIPS.

A STORY OF THE BEST AND THE WORST SOCIETY.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA

AUTHOR OF "A JOURNEY DUE NORTH."

(Continued from Page 334.)

## CHAPTER THE TWENTY-FIRST.

## THE PROFESSOR IS WANTED.

THE occurrences of the past day had been of such an unusual and exciting nature that the Professor, not habitually an early riser, felt more disposed than ever to prolong his morning slumbers. The first summons of the "boots," bearing his patent leathers and his shaving water at about nine A.M., he utterly disregarded. "Boots," however, nothing daunted, came again, at ten o'clock, and beat a tattoo on the door panel; whereupon the drowsy Professor began to condescend to entertain something like the skeleton of an idea that it was very nearly time for him to get up, especially as he had necromantic business of importance to transact, and that strange young man Philip Leslie to look up; but he still seemed perfectly assured that the Painter neither could nor would give him the slip; so with another yawn he announced his definite intention of rising at eleven, but he bade the "boots" bring him, *ad interim*, a dish of strong tea.

There were "dishes" of strong tea in those days; even until very lately, and until stern Improvement Commissioners or Boards of Works pulled the venerable, dry-rotten edifice down, dishes of tea at the old Chapter Coffee-house in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. The "dish" of tea resembled, perhaps, a slop-basin of tea more closely in appearance, or, with even greater accuracy of outline, a small punch-bowl, as though the tea-drinker, while confining himself to that cheerful but uninebriating beverage, still wished to have before him the outward form and image of the beloved vessel that was wont to hold punch, the equally cheerful, but not innocuous. Grand old Chapter Coffee-house, what has become of thy frequenters—as old, as musty, as time-worn, as rickety, as thou wert? Have ruthless Improvement Commissioners pulled down the Chapterites as well as the Chapter? *Dove sono*;—those antediluvian old boys; Saurian relics of a small-clothed, gaitered, shirt-frilled, powder-headed, pig-tailed generation; cock-hatted fragments of a pre-Adamite humanity! What has become of the Plesiosaurian waiter, with the head white, and bare, and polished as a billiard-ball, with the rusty black suit a world too wide for his shrunk shanks, with the pendant watch-key and seals in gold of the dullest hue but the purest assay—the waiter who was dry, and crusty, and cobwebby as his own old port? What has become of the Sunday morning parsons, who used to wait, not to say tout, at the Chapter just before service, with a cassock, surplice, and bands in a carpet-bag, and a stock sermon (warranted orthodox) in their coat pockets, ready to fill the pupil of any reverend gentleman who might be prevented by indisposition, or Sunday business, or Sunday pleasure, from performing his own service to his own congregation—and all for the small charge of half-a-guinea? They must have retreated somewhere; they cannot have been utterly annihilated. Rats fly from a falling house and a leaking ship—but they emigrate to fresh glory holes and sewers new; and I suppose the fossil waiters, and the stalactite old gentlemen from the country, and the mummified half-guinea parsons, who were used to give a dim and musty vitality to the Chapter, have not yet quite faded away into nothingness, but have sought out some abode as dim and musty as themselves, an abode where Improvement Commissioners have not yet approached with profaning pickaxe, and over whose downfall Boards of Works yet slumber.

Little reeked Professor Jachimo, in the summer of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, of the connection between a dish of tea and the Chapter Coffee-house, in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and little would he have cared if such a connection had been suggested to him. He ordered a dish of tea, because by that name a large ration of the fragrant infusion of the Chinese leaf was generally designated in provincial hotels, and because a cup—two cups—three cups, of the ordinary tea-cup size, were insufficient for his large desire. And while he waited for the tea, he indulged in pleasant visions of a tremendous breakfast he intended to consume in the hotel coffee-room. For there was one person in the world of whom Professor Jachimo was excessively fond, to whom he was prodigiously kind, and to whom he denied nothing if he could by any possibility avoid it. That person was Professor Jachimo himself, and in his boundless indulgence to his caprices and appetite, he spared neither fish, nor flesh, nor fowl—nay, nor man, nor woman, nor child neither. It was a doctrinal point in the Jachimonian creed, that the Jachimonian body must be allowed to lack for nothing—neither for food, for drink, nor for raiment; and if these things could not always be provided at the Jachimonian expense, they must necessarily be at somebody else's.

In this comfortable frame of mind the Professor awaited tranquilly the coming of his dish of tea, indulging in sundry retrospective contemplations and in day-dreams not wholly unpleasant.

"I haven't done so badly with my five hundred pounds," he mused, "though of that handsome (but inadequate) sum I managed to throw four hundred cleanly and tidily into the gutter in that infernal Irish campaign of mine, three years since. Going abroad saved me from more dangers than losing my remaining hundred pounds, though; and let us hope the whole of that unlucky affair is blown over by this time. It was a narrow escape for you, my friend Jachimo—a very narrow escape, indeed. Bah," he continued, "what's a narrow escape, a close chance, to such as I am? Hasn't my life always been, isn't it now, made up of escapes and chances, more or less close and narrow? A miss is as good as a mile any day, and the misses have hitherto all been in my favour. I've not made what I may term a regular mess of it for years. That old Lord's money seems to have been lucky cash, as gamblers believe pawnbrokers' money to be, and has prospered in these humble hands marvellously."

He gave an ugly grin as he spread his large, coarse, creased hands out on the coverlid, and then glanced at the sparkling, showy rings on the toilet-table.

"Who'd believe now," he went on, "that by just wandering about the Continent for three years with these hankey-pankey tricks of mine, that I should have managed to set by very nearly a thousand pounds in good hard cash, besides a 'plant,' if I may call my magic-paraphernalia by so tradesmanlike a name, and jewellery—a safe investment when you know where to buy, how to buy, what to buy, and when (and to whom) to sell—worth at least five hundred pounds more. And all from that one remaining nest-egg of one hundred pounds. I wonder whether there is anything more to be screwed out of that old Lord. I shouldn't wonder. I'll work him, and all the rest of the family, as safe as houses, when I get to London. It's true we promised not to molest him any more; but business is business, and must be attended to before all things. I wish I could find that straw-coloured medical friend of mine. I wish I could find—"

He fell into a deeper, darker fit of musing, and events long since dead and buried came trooping up before him like phantoms. He chased the ugly ones away fiercely and remorselessly; but bade those that were pleasant stay, and fondled and caressed them.

And then his thoughts reverted to the strange young man with whom he had become acquainted the night before, and he began to muse on him with a serious earnestness that even he himself could not account for.

"Confound the young fellow," he said, half aloud; "I can't get him out of my head. I should like to know what he has been, and what he has been doing with himself. He is an impudent dog, and as reckless as a gipsy; but he's some good stuff about him. He's an honest man, that's positive. There's honesty in his voice, his manner, his smile, his clear blue eye. I like honest men; they're so picturesque, so rare—quite like pictures by the old masters, I declare; and they're such uncommonly good eating when you have them all ready trussed, and stuffed and roasted."

He turned in his bed, and, gazing at the wall opposite, saw an engraving, vividly executed in the old pig-tail manner, of the good Samaritan picking up the wounded man who went down to Jericho and fell among thieves. He nodded amicably at the generous Samaritan, who was stooping down till his nose nearly touched the breast of his prostrate brother, not-

withstanding an enormous turban as big as a pumpkin, sufficient to give its wearer, Saxon or Samaritan, determination of blood to the head at once. "Now there was an honest man," he said. "I like such honest fellows as that—fellows who will drop you at a first-rate hotel, and pay everything you choose to score up. They're getting somewhat rare, such honest fellows as this; but they are found from time to time, nevertheless. I should like to give that young fellow a turn; and I will too, with his will or without his will," he resumed. "I've a strong idea that he'll be useful

nor lounged in, nor ran in, nor rushed in, but simply appeared—an individual who, without seeming to take particular notice of anybody or anything, yet, paradoxical as it may appear, created an immediate and rather uneasy sensation among all present, embracing everything within an easy circle of observation, from the head-waiter to a newly-arrived portmanteau, and from the ribboned and ringleted clerk to the placard on the wall announcing the approaching departure of steamers from George's Dock to the Isle of Man.



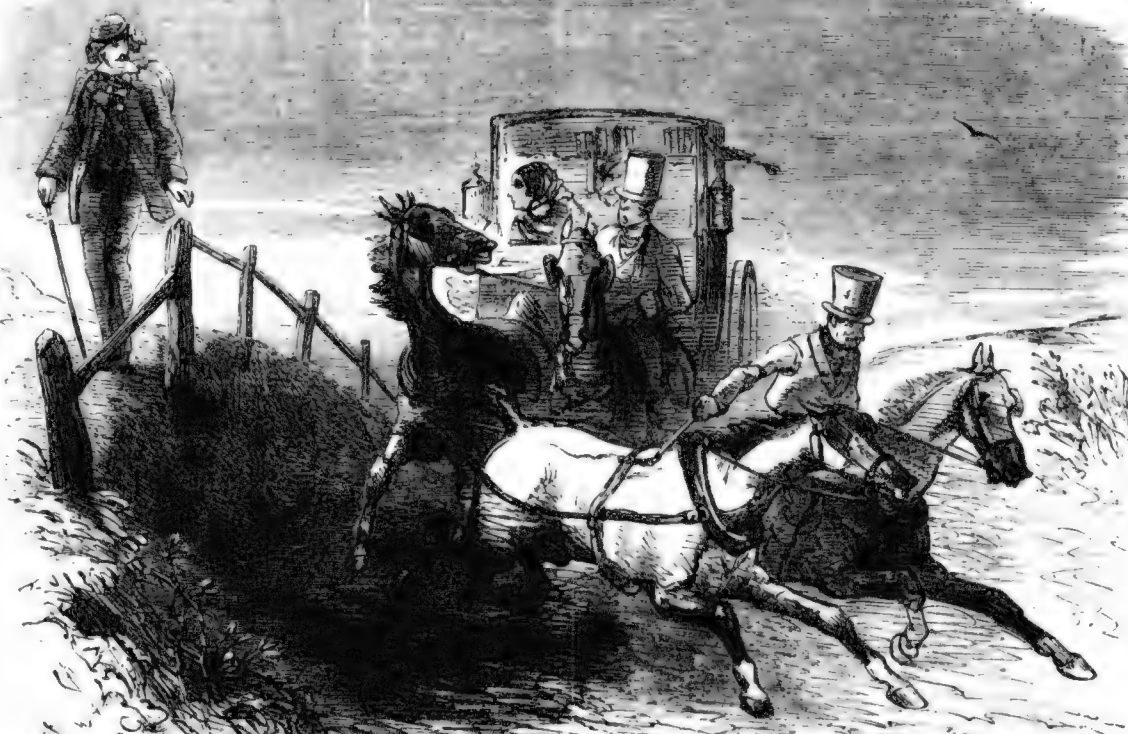
MR. NOBODY PREPARING TO SECURE HIS PREY.

to me. He'll kick at first; but I daresay I shall be able to bring him to terms at last, and I'll engage him, and take him to town at a weekly salary. He can paint my paraphernalia, to begin with—it wants a new coat of vermilion, emerald green, and Dutch metal sadly; and I can educate him at last, perhaps, to becoming a confederate in the hankey-pankey. He's not too honest a man for that, I suppose. Hang it! what a long time they are bringing up the tea!"

The delay of which the Professor here complained was to be thus accounted for—"Boots" on going down stairs, delivered his message, according to the routine of the Adelphi Hotel, at the bar, to the effect that Number Twenty-seven stood in need of a dish of strong tea. This order being received by a clerk of the gentler sex, who presided in a handsome glass case over an enormous ledger, and who was ringleted and ribboned in a delightful manner, was by her in due course conveyed to the imposing head-waiter, by him again transmitted to one or two of his immediate subordinates, and the dish of tea was finally (that is to say, about half an hour after it had been ordered) confided to a smart chambermaid, with instructions to carry it up to number twenty-seven himself. For the Adelphi Hotel was a na-

He was not so remarkable an individual to look at, having somewhat the appearance of a farmer, if a white hat and top-boots are to be taken as ordinary criteria of agricultural costume. But that he was no farmer, was evident from his blue coat, red waistcoat, and blue belcher neckerchief with white spots—that article of attire which has since become so popular among that pugilistic section of the sporting community called "the Fancy," and is expressively, though irreverently, known as "a bird's-eye fogle."

He had buff leather driving gloves on his large hands, which he seemed to have a peculiar idiosyncrasy for carrying behind him. That he should wear driving-gloves was not very unnatural, seeing that there had all at once appeared, as suddenly and as mysteriously as he, at the door of the Adelphi, a solid-looking gig drawn by a solid-looking horse, whose reins were held by another individual, the very fetch and counterpart of him in the vestibule, with these exceptions—that his hands (the reins being taken into consideration) were necessarily before him—and that he had red hair and red whiskers, whereas his confrère within had both those hirsute ornaments of a jet-black hue, set off, moreover, on a bullet head very closely cropped, and the whiskers confined to the mutton cutlet form and size. Two twinkling



THE ROAD TO—LONDON.

tional establishment, and, as in many other national establishments, every item in its internal organisation was carried out by system and routine, and by the rule of thumb and hotel red-tape in all cases made and provided.

Just as the chambermaid had received her precious trust of dished bohea at the bar, and had raised her drapery the infinitesimal part of an inch, in order that her upward progress towards the regions of number twenty-seven might not be impeded, there appeared in the hotel vestibule—which was strictly the manner of his becoming visible, for he neither walked in,

little black eyes were set on either side of a broad, somewhat upward-turned nose: sharp black eyes, observant black eyes, sly black eyes, and knowing—oh, such knowing!—black eyes. He might have been about forty years of age, and was stout and burly in form.

Such was the individual who, having taken a comprehensive survey of the hotel vestibule, its furniture and its occupants, sauntered leisurely up to the bar, and addressed the ringleted clerk:

"Party by the name of Jachimo stopping here, my dear?"



















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